ANTIQUITIES
OF
LONDON
AND
WESTMINSTER.

Being an Account of whatſoever is

Ancient, Curious, or Remarkable,

AS TO

Palaces, Towers, Caſtles, Walls, Gates, Bridges, Monaſteries, Priories, Sanctuaries, Nunneries, Religious Houſes, Cathedrals, Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Inns of Court, Hoſpitals, Schools, and other Magnificent Buildings, as Exchanges, Halls, Croſſes, Markets, Gaols, and all Publick Edifices.

Alſo Rivers, Brooks, Bourns, Springs, *&c.*

And many other curious Matters in ANTIQUITY, whereby will plainly appear the Difference between the Ancient and Preſent State of theſe two Famous Cities.

By N. BAILEY, *Author of the Univerſal, Etymological, Engliſh Dictionary.*

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TO THE

READER.

THE Desire of Knowledge is innate to Human Kind, and those Things that are remov'd at the greatest Distance from us, either in Place or Time, are the principal Things that the busy Mind of Man most ambitiously aspires after an Acquaintance with. From this Principle it is that so many not only read over the Histories of Ancient Times, but the Chorography of Ancient Places; and others undergo the Fatigue of Travels, and sustain the Charge of Visiting far distant Places, to behold the Ruins of Jerusalem, *and the Rubbish*

of the magnificent Buildings of Ancient Rome, *as well as the more Modern Structures and Fountains of* Paris *and* Verſailles. *And, indeed, there is in what is ancient, a certain Awfulneſs; and not only the Sight of Ancient Perſons, but of Ancient Places, ſtrikes the Mind with a certain Veneration. And tho' this Curioſity is not to be blam'd in thoſe Perſons whoſe Circumſtances and Eſtates afford them a convenient Opportunity of gratifying it: Yet there is one Omiſſion that Foreigners generally charge upon our* Engliſh Curioſo's, *who are ſuch Admirers of Foreign Antiquities, and yet come abroad unacquainted with thoſe of their own Nation and Metropolis: Nay, and for the moſt part, with the modern State of them too. The Knowledge of thoſe Things which are nigheſt to us, may not only moſt eaſily be come by, but do certainly moſt nearly concern us; ſo that the Neglect of them muſt needs caſt a Reflection upon thoſe who let looſe the Reins of their Curioſity to purchaſe the Knowledge of Foreign Cities,*

Cities, with much Fatigue, and great Expence, and are regardleſs of their own. Eſpecially being ſuch as in few Things are Inferior, but in many Superior, to moſt in the Univerſe. It's an unbecoming Neglect to put ſuch a Contempt upon one's own Native Country and City, as not to think there is any Thing in them worth our Notice, and not to be able to give a tolerable Account of them to Foreigners, who may, perhaps, be as deſirous to be acquainted with the State of London, *as our* Engliſh *Traveller is of* Paris. *I muſt allow, that thoſe Books that treat of the Matters herein contain'd, are voluminous and dear, and therefore come into but few Hands; and being interſpers'd here and there among numerous Pages of Matter of no great Concern to Perſons in common, the Generality have been depriv'd of being acquainted with them. For this Reaſon I have undertaken this Province, and have compos'd this Manual or Abſtract, that for a ſmall Expence you may be acquainted with*

with the Matters material to be known in those Voluminous Treatises, that would cost several Pounds. The Usefulness of the Design, I hope, will excuse the Attempt; and the Smalness of the Volume, the Brevity I have been oblig'd to use; and a grateful Acceptance may encourage to further Services,

N. Bailey.

THE

THE ANTIQUITIES OF LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, the Metropolis and Glory of the Kingdom of *England*, the Seat of the *British* Empire, may boast itself to be the largest in Extent, the fairest built, the most populous, and best inhabited of any in the whole World, and for a general Trade throughout the Universe all others must give her the Precedence.

It is placed by Nature on a little Hill having an easy Ascent all along from the *South*, and stands no less pleasant than commodious, by the River of *Thames*, forming an Half-Moon or Bow bent, dividing it into two Parts, *London* and *Westminster* on the *North*, and *Southwark* on the *South*, which Parts are join'd together by a stately Stone-bridge, bearing the Name of *London-Bridge*, which is supported by Nineteen great Arches, and so furnish'd above with Houses and Shops of able Tradesmen,

that it ſeems rather to be a fair Street than a Bridge.

The City is at this Time of very large *extent*, conſidering what it was in former Ages, or even when Mr. *Stow* made his Remarks, being according to Computation three Times as big in Compaſs. Beſides that many Places within it, that lay waſte in thoſe Days, are now built into fair Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Courts. And as for its *Buildings* they are far more ſtately and uniform, eſpecially ſince the new building of the City with Brick, (which before was of Timber) occaſion'd by the dreadful Conflagration of it, which happen'd *September* 1666.

According to the Calculation of a late Author, *London* from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, that is, from *Limehouſe* to the End of *Tuthil-ſtreet* in *Weſtminſter*, is in length about Seven Miles and a half. And from *South* to *North*, that is, from the ſutthermoſt End of *Blackman-ſtreet* in *Southwark*, to the End of St. *Leonard's Shoreditch*, is in breadth Two Miles and a half; yet upon a Medium he ſaith *London* is Seven Miles long and one and a quarter broad; which make an Area of near Nine ſquare Miles. It was computed ſeveral Years ago to be Seven Times bigger than it was in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. The Preſent City ſtands upon ſomewhat leſs than 2500 Acres of Ground; which is about equivalent to a Circle of Four Miles and a half Diameter; and ſomething leſs than Fifteen Miles in Circumference.

The Populouſneſs, and withal the Wealth of it, may be reckoned from the Tax, *Anno* 1702, the 1ſt of Queen *Anne*, which amounted to 197993 *l.* and the Quota of the ſaid Tax ſet upon *London* and *Weſtminſter* was 198843 *l.*

and

and beſides upon *Middleſex* 108912 *l.* in all 307755 *l.* which was near the Fourth Part of the whole Tax upon the whole Kingdom. How populous the City was formerly, appears in that *James Howel*, Eſq; (who wrote an Hiſtory of *London* Seventy Years ago) ſaith, that in the Year 1636. King *Charles* I. ſent to the Lord Mayor to make a Scrutiny, what Number of *Papiſts* and Strangers were in the City. Sir *Edward Bromfield*, then Mayor, took Occaſion hence to make a Computation of the People, which in Men Women and Children he found to be 700000, that liv'd within the Bars of the Juriſdiction alone. And he ſaith, it was judg'd by all probable Supputation that *London* had more by a Third Part, when he ſet forth his Book, which was little more than Twenty Years after. The City of *Weſtminſter* and all the Suburbs without the Mayor's Juriſdiction, and the contiguous [illegible] contain'd, by all likely Conjectures, [illegible], as many more; ſo that taking all together the Number of human Souls, he reckoned might amounts to a Million and a half.

London is ſituated about Sixty Miles from the Sea, which is not ſo nigh, as to be in Danger of a Surprizal by the Fleets of a foreign Enemy, or to be annoy'd by the boiſterous Winds, and unwholſome Vapours ariſing from thence. Neither is it ſo far but that, by the help of one Tide every Twelve Hours, Ships of great Burthen are brought into her Boſom; ſo that it doth participate of thoſe [illegible] and warmer Vapours, which ariſe from the *Eaſtern*, *Weſtern* and *Southern* Seas.

It is ſo commodiouſly ſeated in a manner in the Center of the Kingdom, that it may the better communicate its Trade unto all the In-

habitants having High-Roads to most great Towns, for the Conveniency of Carriage and Cattle; besides what is brought to *London* in Vessels by Sea; so that all Sorts of Provisions are had at as easy Rates, if not easier, than at any Town within 30 or 40 Miles distant from it.

Geoffry of *Monmouth* the *Welsh* Historian deduceth the Foundation of this famous City of *London* from *Brutus*, lineally descended from *Æneas*, about the Year of the World 2855, & 1108 Years before the Nativity of Christ, who builded this City near to the River now call'd *Tosmes* and nam'd it *Trynovant*. This Tradition, concerning the Ancient Foundation of the City by *Brutus*, was of such Credit, that it is asserted in an Ancient Tract, preserv'd in the Archives of the Chamber of *London*; which is transcrib'd into the *Liber Albus*, and long before that by Hen. in his old Book of Laws and Customs [illegible] *Liber Horn*. And a Copy of this Tract [illegible] drawn out of the City-Books by the Mayor and Aldermens Special Order, and sent to King *Henry* VI. in the Seventh Year of his Reign; which Copy yet remains among the Records of the Tower.

King *Lud*, as the same *Geoffry* of *Monmouth* noteth, afterward (about 1060 Years after) not only repair'd this City but also encreas'd the same with fair Buildings, Towers and Walls; which after his own Name he call'd *Caire Lud*, or *Lud's-Town*. And the Strong-Gate which he built in the West-part of the City, he likewise for his own honour nam'd *Ludgate*. And in Process of Time by mollifying the Word, it took the Name of *London*, but some others will have it call'd *Llongdin*, a *British* Word answering to the *Saxon* Word *Shipton*, that is a Town of Ships.

This

This City was long since in no small Repute, being built by the first Founder of the *British* Empire, and honour'd with the Sepulchres of divers of its first Kings, as *Brute*, *Locrine*, *Canodagius*, and *Gurbodus* Fathers of *Ferrex* and *Porrex*, being the last of *Brutus*'s Line, *Mulmutius Dunwallo*, Son of *Cloton* Duke of *Cornwall*, having vanquish'd his Competitors, and settled the Land, caus'd to be erected on or near the Place where now *Blackwell*-Hall standeth a Temple call'd the Temple of Peace, and after his Death was there inter'd. *Belinus* Son to *Dunwallo*, built an Haven in this *Troynovant* or *London*, which still bears the Name of *Belingſgate* (now *Billingſgate*). And on the Pinnacle was a brazen Vessel erected, in which was put the Ashes of his Body burnt after his Death. The said *Belinus* is said to have built the Tower of *London*, and to have appointed [illegible] Priests to superintend all Religious [illegible] throughout *Britain*; whereof [illegible] in *London*, and the other at [illegible] Caerleon. But there being little on record concerning the Actions of those Princes, until the Reign of King *Lud*, I shall only say that *Lud* was the eldest Son of *Heli*, who began his Reign 69 Years before the Birth of *Jesus Christ*. A Prince much prais'd by Historians for his Valour, noble Deeds and Liberality, for amending the Laws of his Country, and forming the State of his Common-weal, and in particular for repairing this City and erecting many fair Buildings, and encompassing it about with a strong Wall. In the *West*-part whereof he built a strong Gate call'd *Lud's-Gate*, as was shew'd before, where are now standing in *Nitches* over the said Gate, the Statues of this King, and his two Sons on each Side of him, as a

lasting Monument of his Memory, being after an honourable Reign, near thereunto bury'd in a Temple of his own Building. This *Lud* had two Sons, *Androgeus* and *Theomantius*, who not being of Age to govern at the Death of their Father, their Uncle *Cassibelan* took upon him the Crown; about the Eighth Year of whose Reign *Julius Cæsar* arriv'd in this Land, with a great Power of *Romans* to conquer it, about 54 Years before the Birth of Christ.

CHAP. I.

The Antiquity of the Wall built about the City.

NOTWITHSTANDING what has been before of King *Lud*, *Simeon* of *Durham*, an ancient Writer reporteth, that *Helen* the Mother of *Constantine the Great*, was the first that inwall'd the City of *London* about the Year 306. For the *Britains* in those Days were barbarous and savage; and their Towns no other than Groves and Thickets, inviron'd only with a Hedge and a Ditch. Nor was there a Brick among them; nor at all, as far as the *Romans* could observe, had they ever gone about to raise one Stone upon another. Nay even in the *Saxon's* Time the *Britains* as well as *Saxons* were ignorant of Architecture or building with Stone, until the Year of Christ 680. For then it is affirmed, That *Benet*, Abbot of *Wirral*, Master to the Reverend *Bede*, first brought Workmen and Masons in Stone into this

this Iſland among the *Saxons*, as Artificers of Stone-Houſes, Painters and Glaziers: Arts before that Time to the *Saxons* unknown; who us'd but wooden Buildings. The City of *London* having been burnt by the *Danes* and other *Pagans* about the Year of Chriſt 839. was repair'd, honourably reſtor'd and made habitable by *Alfred* King of the Weſt *Saxons* in the Year 886. And was then ſtrongly wall'd about as appears by the Writings of *William* of *Malmsbury*. In the Seventeenth Year of *Edward* IV. *Anno Domini* 1477, *Ralph Joſcoline*, Mayor of *London*, caus'd Part of the Wall about the City to be repair'd, betwixt *Aldgate* and *Cripplegate*. He caus'd the *Moorfields* to be ſearch'd for Clay, and Brick to be made and burnt there. He caus'd Chalk alſo to be brought out of *Kent* and there to be burnt into Lime, for that Work. The Mayor with his Company of Drapers made all the Wall betwixt *Biſhopſgate* and *Allhallows*-Church [illegible] Wall. *Biſhopſgate* itſelf was built by the Merchants *Almains* of the *Still-yard*. And from *Allhallows*-Church in the *Wall* toward *Moorgate*, a great Part was built by the Executors of Sir *John Crosby*, Alderman and Mayor of *London*, as appears by his Arms thereon fix'd in two Places. The Company of *Skinners* made that Part of the Wall between *Aldgate* and *Buries Marks* towards *Biſhopſgate*, as appears by their Arms fix'd in three Places. The other Companies of the City made the other Part of the Wall, and it was perform'd in the Compaſs of one Year.

The Learned Dr. *Woodward* of *Greſham*-College hath given an ingenious Account of theſe ancient Walls, occaſion'd by digging near the Wall at *Biſhopſgate* for Foundations of certain new houſes to be erected there in the Year 1707.

The Foundation of the Wall lay Eight Foot beneath the preſent Surface, and from that up to almoſt 10 Foot in Height, it was compil'd of Rag-ſtones with ſingle Layers of broad Tiles interpos'd, each Layer at a Foot diſtance to this Height, the Workmanſhip was after the *Roman* manner. And theſe were the Remains of the ancient Wall, ſuppos'd to be built by *Conſtantine the Great*. In this it was very obſervable, that the Mortar was (as is uſual in the *Roman* Works) ſo very firm and hard that the Stone itſelf as eaſily gave way and broke as that.

Thro' this Wall of the City of *London* there are ſeveral Gates and Poſterns, between which there were anciently ſome ſmall Bulwarks or Watch-Towers but at no certain Diſtances one from another, neither of equal Bigneſs nor Shape. In all there were about the Wall 15.

Between	[illegible] *Poſtern* by the *Tower* and *Aldgate*	3.
	Aldgate and *Biſhopſgate*	3.
	Biſhopſgate and *Mooregate*	1.
	Criplegate and *Alderſgate*	4.
	Alderſgate and *Newgate*	2.
	Newgate and *Ludgate*.	2.

The Circuit of the Wall of *London* on the Land-ſide, to wit, from the Tower of *London* unto *Aldgate* is 82 Perches. From *Aldgate* to *Biſhopſgate* 86 Perches, from *Biſhopſgate* to the Poſtern of *Cripplegate* 162 Perches. From *Cripplegate* to *Alderſgate* 75 Perches. From *Alderſgate* to *Newgate* 66 Perches. From *Newgate* to *Ludgate* 42 Perches. From *Ludgate* to the *Fleet*-Dike Weſt about 60 Perches, from *Fleet-bridge* South to the River of *Thames*, about 70 Perches, making Two Engliſh Miles and 608 Foot. The Length

Length of the Line of the Shore of the River of *Thames* taken between the *Tower* Wall in the *East* and the *Fleet*-Canal in the *West* is 360 Perches, which is a Mile and 40 Poles. Which added to the Circuit of the Wall makes 3 Miles and 30 Poles.

CHAP. III.

Of the Old Town-Ditch.

FOR the rendring these Walls the stronger and more capable of Defence, round the Compass of them without, a broad, and deep Ditch was made. It was begun to be made by the *Londoners* in the Year 1211, and finished 1213, the 15th of King *John*. This Ditch being then made 200 Foot broad, caus'd no small Hindrance to the Canons of the *Holy Trinity*, whose Church stood near *Aldgate*, for that the said Ditch pass'd thro' their Ground from the *Tower* unto *Bishopsgate*.

The first Occasion for making a Ditch about the City seems to have been this; *William* Bishop of *Ely*, Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign of King *Richard* I. made a great Ditch round about the *Tower*, for the better Defence of it against *John* the King's Brother, the King being then out of the Realm. Then did the City also begin a Ditch to encompass and strengthen their Walls, which happen'd between the Years 1190 and 1193, which was in the Reign of King *John*, who succeeded King *Richard*.

This Ditch being originally made for the Defence of the City, was also for a long

Time carefully cleans'd and maintain'd; but in Time became neglected, and forc'd either to a very narrow, and filthy Channel, or altogether ſtopp'd up for Gardens planted, and Houſes built thereon, even to the very Walls and in many Places both upon the Ditch and Wall. Theſe Ditches remain'd, and in the Year 1606, the City had well cleans'd their Ditches and Common-Sewers, and Flood-Gates were made therein in *Holbourn*-Ditch and *Fleet*-Ditch. This Ditch, ſaith *Stow*, had in it very great Store of good Fiſh of divers Sorts, as many Men yet living having taken and taſted, can teſtify.

Of the Courſe of the Line of Separation.

The City being thus encompaſſed with a Wall and Ditch on the *Eaſt*, *North* and *Weſt* - Parts, and the River of *Thames* on the *South*-ſide, there is another Skirt of Ground without the Wall and in the Liberty or Freedom of the ſaid City. And this Skirt of Ground is encompaſs'd with an irregular Line, which ſeparates the Freedom from the County of *Middleſex*.

This Line begins at *Temple-Bar*, where it abuts Weſtwards upon the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, which is without *Temple-Bar*. From thence it extends itſelf by many Turnings and Windings thro' Part of *Sheer-Lane*, *Bell-yard*, *Chancery-Lane* by the *Rolls* Liberty, *&c.* unto *Holbourn*, almoſt unto *Grays-Inn-Lane*, where there is a Bar. From *Holbourn-Bars* it paſſeth with many Turnings; By *Brooke-Street*, *Furnival's-Inn*, *Leather-Lane*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Ely-Houſe*, *Field-Lane*, *Chick-Lane* to the Common-Sewer, where it returns Weſtwards to *Cow-Croſs*, and ſo to *Smithfield-Bars*, from *Smithfield-Bars* it alſo runs

runs by several Windings between *Long-Lane*, *Charter-house-Lane*, to *Goswel-street*, and so up that Street Northward to the Bars. From those Bars, where the Mannor of *Finsbury* begins, it extendeth itself by Windings cross *Golden-lane* at the Post and Chain there set up, to the Posts and Chain in *White-cross-street*, and from thence to the Posts and Chain in *Grub-street*, and from thence on thro' *Ropemakers-alley* to the Posts and Chain in the High-way from *Moore-gate*; and from thence by the *North*-side of the Four Quarters of *Moorefields*, up to *Norton-folgate*, and there meets with the Bars in *Bishop's-gate-street*; from *Norton-folgate* it returns Southwards by the *Spittle-fields*, and then *South-East* by *Wentworth-street* to the Bars in *White-chappel*; from *White-chappel*-Bars, it winds more Southerly by the *Little-minories* and *Goodman's-fields*, until it comes to *London-wall*, where it abuts upon the *Tower*-Liberty, and there it ends.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Gates made thro' the Walls of the City.

GATES in the Walls of this City in old-Times were Four, to wit, *Aldgate*, for the *East*; *Aldersgate* for the *North*; *Ludgate* for the *West*; and the *Bridge-gate* over the River of *Thames* for the *South*. But of later Times, for the Ease of Citizens and Passengers, divers other Gates and Posterns have been made.

The

The first Gate Eastward.

The first was the Postern-Gate next unto the *Tower* of *London*, which was formerly a fair and strong arch'd Gate, partly built of hard Stone of *Kent*, and partly of Stone brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, since the Conquest, for Passengers on Foot out of the *East*, from thence thro' the City to *Ludgate* in the *West*. The ruin and overthrow of this Gate began in the Year 1190, when *William Longchamp* Bishop of *Ely* and Chancellor of *England*, caus'd a Part of the City Wall, to wit, from the Postern-Gate toward the River *Thames* to the *White-Tower*, to be broken down for the enlarging of the said *Tower*; which he then encompass'd about with a Wall embattled, and is now the outer Wall of the *Tower*. He also caus'd a broad and deep Ditch to be made round the same Wall without, intending to have deriv'd the River of *Thames* with her Tides to have flowed about it, which could not be done. But the *South*-side of this Gate being then, by undermining at the Foundation loosen'd and greatly weaken'd, at length, after an Hundred Years and odd, the same fell down in the Year 1440, and was never since re-edify'd. But in the Room thereof there is a few Posts set up to keep off Carts and Coaches there being only a narrow Passage for Foot Passengers there.

Here just *South* going down divers Stone-steps is the excellent Postern-Spring, with an Iron Bowl and Chain fasten'd to catch the Water that runs from a small Spout.

There's a Yard hard by call'd *George-yard*, built on each Side with Dwelling-houses, and is a Passage to *Tower-Hill* thro' the Wall, that was beat

beat down ſince the Fire of *London*, remaining in the Faſhion of an Arch thro' which Carts might paſs; but now alſo the Arch is demoliſh'd. Here one may ſtill take a View of the Inſide and of the Breadth of *London*-Wall. It appears like a natural Rock, with the Stones ſo cemented into the Work, that nothing but the greateſt Violence can Seperate them. Upon the *Weſt*-ſide about Fourteen or Fifteen Foot high are ſeen ſeveral old *Roman* Bricks, put into the Work between the Stones.

ALDGATE.

The next Gate in the *Eaſt* is call'd *Aldgate*, from the Antiquity or Age thereof. This is one and the firſt of the Four principal Gates, and alſo one of the Seven double Gates mention'd by *Fitz-Stephen*. It hath had two pair of Gates tho' now but one, the hooks of them both remain: There were alſo two Portcloſes till the new building of the Gate. The Antiquity of this Gate appears by a Charter of King *Edgar* to the Knights of *Knighten-Guild*, that in his Days the ſaid Port was call'd *Aeldgate*. Alſo *Matilda* the Queen, Wife to *Henry* I. (in the eighth Year of her Reign having founded the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aeldgate*, gave unto the ſame Church, to *Norman* the firſt Prior and the Canons that devoutly ſerved God therein, the Port of *Aeldgate*, and the *Soke* or Franchiſe thereunto belonging with all Cuſtoms.

And in the Year 1215. in the Civil War between King *John* and his Barons, the *Londoners* aſſiſting the Barons Faction, the Barons Army coming to *London* entred *Aeldgate*, and placing Guardians or Keepers of the Gates, they diſpos'd

pos'd of all Things in the City at their Pleasure. They spoil'd the *Fryars*-House, and search'd their Coffers; which being done, *Robert Fitzwater*, *Jeffrey Magnaville* Earl of *Essex*, and the Earl of *Gloceſter* chief Leaders of the Army, apply'd all Diligence to repair the Gates and Walls of the City, with the Stones taken from the *Jews* broken Houſes; namely, *Aeldgate* then being moſt ruinous, they repair'd, or rather rebuilt after the Manner of the *Normans*, ſtrongly arch'd, with Bulwarks of Stone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, and ſmall Brick call'd *Flanders-Tile*, brought from thence, ſuch as hath been here uſed ſince the Conqueſt, and not before.

This Gate being very old and ruinous, began to be taken down, *Anno* 1606, and in the taking it down and ſearching the Foundation for the erecting a new one, divers Pieces of *Roman* Coin were found among the Rubbiſh, two of which Mr. *Martin Bond*, one of the Surveyors of the Work, caus'd to be carv'd in Stone according to their true Form and Figure, and fix'd them on each Side of the Gate's Arch without Eaſtward. The reſt of theſe *Roman* Coins were ſent for by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the *Guild-Hall*, where they ſtill remain.

Upon the Tenth of *April* 1607, Mr. *Bond* laid the firſt Foundation-ſtone of this Gate Northwards. The Bottom of the Foundation of this Gate being 16 Foot deep, and 8 Foot broad, and the Gate was ſubſtantially finiſh'd, *Anno* 1609. in the Mayoralty of Sir *Humphry Weld*, Knight. Upon the Top of the Gate Eaſtwards ſtands a fair golden Sphere with a goodly Vane on it. On the upper Battlements (as vigilant Centinels, and as it were kept waking by

by *Fame*'s Golden Trumpet) are plac'd the Figures of two ancient Soldiers, each holding a Stone-ball in his Hand, as denying Entrance to any bold Enemies, ſuch as are not Friends to the City. Beneath in a large Square ſtands the Figure of King *James* I. in gilt Armour. At whoſe Feet on either Side lyeth a Golden Lyon, and a chain'd Unicorn both couchant; the firſt, the Supporter for *England*, and the Second, that for *Scotland*. The couching is an Emblem of the Union of the Two Kingdoms, as alſo it denotes their Awe and Humility in the Preſence of ſo great a Prince. Then on the Weſt-ſide of the Gate ſtands higheſt of all, the Figure of Fortune curiouſly carv'd and gilt with Gold, ſtanding upon a *Mound* or Globe with a proſperous Sail, ſpreading over her Head and looking gracefully on the City. Beneath this Figure in a large Square are plac'd the King's Arms richly carv'd, with the Motto, *DIEU ET MON DROIT*, and a little below *VIVAT REX*. Somewhat lower and to grace each Side of the Gate, are plac'd two Female Perſons the one the Emblem of *Peace* with a Dove upon one of her Hands and a gilded Wreath or Garland in the other. And on the other or North-ſide ſtandeth the Figure of *Charity* with a Child at her Breaſt, and another in her Hand, implying that where *Peace*, and *Love*, and *Charity* proſper and are truly embrac'd, that City ſhall be happy. Over the Arch of the Gate is this Inſcription. *Senatus populuſque Londinenſis fecit*, and underneath HUMPHREY WILD, Mayor. On the North-ſide of the Arch is a Poſtern for Foot Paſſengers: And the Rooms over this Gate are the Dwelling-Houſe of one of the Lord-Mayor's Carvers; who is

alſo

alſo one of the Sergeants of the Chamber for the Time being.

BISHOPSGATE.

The Third and next Gate toward the North is call'd *Biſhopſgate*: For that (as it may be ſuppos'd) the ſame was firſt built by ſome Biſhop of *London*: Tho' now the Certainty thereof is unknown, when and by whom. Perhaps *Erkenwald* Son of King *Offa*, and Biſhop of *London*, was the firſt Builder of it, who built much upon charitable Accounts. Our Hiſtories mention two Religious Houſes founded by him, one at *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, and another at *Berking* in *Eſſex* where he deceas'd about the Year 685. And by Reaſon of his Munificence and good Deſerts to the *Londoners* he was very dear to them, and being canoniz'd, his Shrine at St. *Paul*'s was much honour'd. And there being the Effigies of Two Biſhops upon this Gate, as *Erkenwald* might be Founder of it, it is very probable that it was repaired by *William* the *Norman* who was Biſhop of *London* in *William* the Conqueror's Time. Which Biſhop was a great Benefactor to the City, partly by procuring from that King all their Privileges, as amply as they were enjoy'd before time, and partly by other good Deeds. Inſomuch that the Citizens of later Times, in Gratitude to his Memory caus'd a *Latin* Epitaph together with a Copy of Verſes, to be ſet upon the Place in St. *Paul*'s where he was buried.

This Gate was firſt built for the Eaſe of Paſſengers towards the Eaſt and by North; as into *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, &c. The Travellers into which Parts (before the building of this Gate) were forc'd (paſſing out at *Aldgate*)

gate) to go Eaſt till they came to *Miles-End*. And then turn'd on the Left-hand to *Bednel-Green*, *Cambridge-Heath*, and ſo North and Eaſt and by North as their Journies lay. Or elſe by the North out at *Alderſgate* towards *Iſlington*. And by a Croſs of Stone ſet up for a Mark by the North-End of *Golden-Lane* to turn Eaſtward thro' a long Street call'd *Old-ſtreet* to another Croſs ſtanding, near *Shoreditch*-Church, and then to turn again Northwards towards *Tottenham*, *Enfield*, *Waltham*, *Ware*, &c. The firſt Account of this Gate, met with in Hiſtory, is in the Year 1210. that it was to be kept in Repair by the Merchants of the *Hanſe*, that had a Houſe in the City call'd *Guildhalla Teutonicorum*. And in the Year 1551. Theſe *Hanſe* Merchants, having prepar'd Stone for that Purpoſe caus'd a New Gate to be fram'd, there to have been ſet up: But then their Liberties thro' Suit of our *Engliſh* Merchants were ſeiz'd into the King's Hands, and ſo that Work was hindred and the old Gate remains.

Over the Gate-way on the South and North Sides of this Gate are Figures in Stone, perhaps of the greateſt Antiquity of any now remaining in *London*, being probably as old as the Gate itſelf, that is near 300 Years. The Stone Figure of a Biſhop on the South-ſide which ſtandeth high, hath a long Beard, Eyes ſunk and an old mortified Face, the Mitre on his Head, but both his Hands beat or worn off by Time. On the Northſide of the Gate over the laſt Paſſage is another Figure in Stone of a larger Size, ſtanding ſomewhat lower than the other; hath his Mitre on, clothed in his *Pontificalibus*; his Left-hand with the Croſier broken off, the Right-hand bleſſing with the two Fore-fingers: His Face ſmooth. Both theſe are very

very probably Bishops of *London*, and the last the courtly Bishop *William* the *Norman*, and the Conqueror's Favourite. The other is probably *Erkenwald* that liv'd near 400 Years before Bishop *William*, and was for his Mortification and Good Works sainted; whose Shrine extraordinary rich and set out with precious Stones was preserv'd in former Times at St. *Paul*'s. Beside the Bishop on that Part of the Gate looking Northwards, on each Side of him, but advanc'd somewhat higher, stand Two ancient Stone Images; on his Left-hand, a *Saxon* King; very probably King *Alfred*, who after the Destruction of the City by Fire and other Calamities of the People brought upon them by the *Danes*, restor'd and honourably repair'd it. The other is the Representation of some great Nobleman and seems to be *Aldred* Earl of *Mercia* Son-in-law to the said King *Alfred*, to whom he committed the Custody thereof. The Rooms over this Gate are allowed to one of the Lord Mayor's Carvers; who is also one of the Serjeants of the Chamber for the Time being.

MOREGATE.

Thomas Falconer, Mayor about the Year 1415. caus'd the Wall of the City to be broken down near to *Coleman-street*, and there built a Postern now call'd *Moregate*, upon the *Moore-side* where was never Gate before. This Gate he made for the Ease of the Citizens, that Way to pass upon Causeys into the Field for their Recreation; for the same Field was (at that Time) a Marsh. In the Year 1511. *Roger Achely* Mayor caus'd Dikes and Bridges to be made, and the Ground to be levell'd, and made more commodious for Passage. Since which Time the

the ſame hath been heighten'd ſo much, that the Dikes and Bridges are cover'd. Theſe Fields, before an unhealthful Place, in Sir *Leonard Holliday*'s Mayoralty, were turn'd into pleaſant Walks, ſet with Trees for Shade and Ornament, compaſſed with brick Walls made convenient with Vaults under-Ground for Conveyance of Water, which coſt the City about 5000 Pounds.

This Gate being very old, was in the Year 1672. begun to be pull'd down, and a new one of Stone was erected, having a lofty Arch, for that the City then intended to have had a Hay-Market in little *Moorfields*, which Deſign did not take Effect.

Between *Biſhopſgate* and *Moorgate* about the Year 1636. the City-Wall over againſt *Wincheſter-ſtreet* was broken down, and a Poſtern or Paſſage there made for Foot People, and a Gate to it.

Alſo in the Year 1655. another Place in the Wall was broken down over againſt the North-End of *Aldermanbury*, and another Poſtern made with Double-Gates for a Paſſage into *Foreſtreet*.

And ſoon after, another near the North-End of *Baſſiſhaw-ſtreet*, leading into *Foreſtreet*, formerly call'd the Poſtern leading into *Moorfields*.

CRIPPLEGATE.

The next is the Poſtern of *Cripplegate*, ſo called long before the Conqueſt, in the Year 1010. of Cripples begging there as ſome Authors write. This Poſtern was ſometime a Priſon for Debt or common Treſpaſſes: This Gate was new built by the Brewers of *London* in the Year 1244. It was again repair'd at the Charge of *Edmund Shaw* Goldſmith in the Year 1483.

And

And again at the Charge of the City 1663. as may be ſeen by the Inſcription on it. The Rooms over this Gate are ſet apart for the Water-Bailiff of the City.

ALDERSGATE.

The next is *Ældreſgate* or *Alderſgate*; ſo call'd not of *Aldrich* or *Elders*, that is to ſay, ancient Men Builders thereof, nor of Elder-Trees growing there more abundantly than in other Places, as ſome have fancy'd, but from the Antiquity of the Gate itſelf (ſignifying the *Elder* or *Older* Gate) as being one of the firſt Four Gates of the City, and ſerving for the Northern Parts as *Aldgate* for the *Eaſt*. This is the fourth principal Gate, and has at ſundry Times been increas'd with Buildings; namely, on the *South*-ſide or inner-ſide, a great Frame of Timber Building hath been added and ſet up, containing divers large Rooms and Lodgings. Alſo on the *Eaſt*-ſide, is the addition of one great Building of Timber, with one large Floor pav'd with Stone or Tile, and (as Mr. *Stow* relates) a Well therein curb'd with Stone of a great depth, and riſing into the ſaid Room Two Stories high from the Ground; which Well is the only Peculiar Note belonging to that Gate, the like perhaps not to be found in the City. The Ornaments on the *North*-ſide of this Gate, are theſe: In a large Square over the Arch is the Figure of King *James* I. on Horſeback, in the Poſture that he came into *England*, (whoſe Entrance was at this Gate) and over that the Arms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* Quarter'd. On the other Side are Two Effigies, *viz.* on the *Eaſt*-ſide the Prophet *Jeremiah*, with this Text,

Text, Chap. xvii. ver. 15. *Then shall enter into the Gates of this City, Kings and Princes, sitting upon the Throne of* David, *riding in Chariots, and on Horses, they and their Princes, the Men of* Judah, *and the Inhabitants of* Jerusalem, *and this City shall remain for ever.* On the *West*-side of him, the Figure of the Prophet *Samuel*, with this Text, 1 *Sam.* Chap. xii. ver. 1. *And* Samuel *said unto all* Israel, *Behold, I have hearkened unto your Voice, in all that you have said unto me, and have made a King over you.* On the *South*-side is the Effigies of King *James* I. sitting in his Chair of State in his Royal Robes. This Gate receiv'd great Damage by the general Fire; but was repair'd and beautify'd at the sole Charges of the City in the Year 1670. The Rooms over this Gate and Postern, are the Dwelling of the Common-Cryer of the City for the Time being.

There is also a Postern-Gate made out of the Wall on the *North*-side of the late dissolv'd Cloyster of *Fryers Minors*, commonly of their Habit call'd *Grey-Fryers*, now *Christ's*-Church and Hospital. This Postern was made in the sixth Year of *Edward* VI, to pass from the said Hospital of *Christ's*-Church to the Hospital of St. *Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*.

NEWGATE,

The next Gate on the *West*, and by *North*, is term'd *Newgate*, as lateſier built than the rest, and is the fifth principal Gate. This Gate was erected about the Time of *Henry* I, or of King *Stephen*, upon this Occasion: The Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* being burnt about the Year 1086, in the Reign of *William* the Conquerer, *Mauritius* then Bishop of *London*, repair'd

pair'd not the old Church, as ſome have ſuppos'd, but began the Foundation of a new Work, ſuch, as Men then judg'd, would never have been finiſh'd, it was then ſo wonderful for Height, Length and Breadth; as alſo that it was rais'd upon Arches or Vaults, *&c.* a Kind of Workmanſhip brought in by the *Normans*, and never known to the Artificers of this Land before that Time. After *Mauritius*, *Richard Beaumare* did wonderfully advance the Work of the ſaid Church, purchaſing the large Streets and Lanes, which Grounds he began to compaſs about with a ſtrong Wall of Stone and Gates. By means of this increaſe of the Church Territory, but more by incloſing the Ground for ſo large a *Cemitery* or Church-yard, the high and large Street ſtretching from *Aldgate* in the *Eaſt*, to *Ludgate* in the *Weſt*, was in this Place ſo croſs'd and ſtopp'd up that the Carriage thro' the City Weſtward, was forc'd to paſs without the ſaid Church-yard-Wall on the *North*-ſide thro' *Pater-noſter-Row*, or elſe out of *Cheap* or *Wathling-ſtreet*, to turn *South* thro' the *Old-Change*, *&c.* Which Paſſages by reaſon of ſo often turning, was very troubleſome and dangerous both for Horſe and Man. For Remedy whereof a new Gate was made by which Carriages might paſs more directly to *Holbourn* and Weſtward. This Gate hath been a long Time a Goal or Priſon for Felons and Treſpaſſers, and that in the Time of King *John*, *Anno* 1218. This Gate is the common Goal for the County of *Middleſex*, and was wholly deſtroy'd in the general Conflagration 1666; but is now rebuilt far more ſtrong and convenient for that Purpoſe. *Thomas Knowles* Grocer, ſome time Mayor of *London* convey'd the Water from

from the Fountain near the Chapel of St. *Nicholas* to *Newgate* for the Use of the Prisoners. And Mr. *Robert Dow* Merchant-Taylor, in the Year 1612, appointed the Sexton or Bell-Man of St. *Sepulchres* to pronounce solemnly Two Exhortations to the Persons condemn'd; for which and for Ringing the Passing-Bell for them, as they are carry'd in the Cart by the said Church, he left 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly for ever. The Exhortation that is to be pronounc'd to the condemn'd Prisoners within *Newgate* the Night before their Execution is as follows:

You Prisoners that are within,
Who for Wickedness and Sin,

after many Mercies shewn you, are now appointed to die to Morrow in the Forenoon. Give ear and understand that to Morrow Morning the greatest Bell of St. *Sepulchres* shall toll for you in Form and Manner of a Passing-Bell, as used to be toll'd for those that are at the Point of Death: To the End that all godly People hearing that Bell, and knowing that it is for you going to your Deaths, may be stirr'd up heartily to pray to God, to bestow his Grace and Mercy upon you while you live. I beseech you for *Jesus Christ*'s Sake, to keep this Night in Watching and Prayer for the Salvation of your own Souls, while there is yet Time and Place for Mercy; as knowing to Morrow you must appear before the Judgment-Seat of your Creator, there to give an Account of all Things done in this Life, and to suffer eternal Torments for your Sins committed against him unless upon your hearty and unfeign'd Repentance, you find Mercy through the Merits, Death and Passion of your onely Mediator and Advocate,

Advocate, *Jesus Christ*, who now sits at the Right Hand of God to make Intercession for as many of you as penitently return to him.

The Admonition to be pronounc'd to the condemn'd Criminals as they are passing by *Sepulchre*'s-Church-Wall to Execution.

" All good People, pray heartily to God, " for these poor Sinners, who now are going " to their Death, for whom this great Bell " doth toll. "

You that are condemn'd to die: Repent with lamentable Tears; ask Mercy of the Lord for the Salvation of your Souls, through the Merits, Death and Passion of *Jesus Christ*, who now sits at the Right Hand of God to make Intercession for as many of you as penitentially return unto him.

Lord, have Mercy upon you.
Christ, have mercy upon you.
Lord, have mercy upon you.
Christ, have mercy upon you.

LUDGATE.

In the *West*, is the next and sixth principal Gate, and is call'd *Ludgate*, at first built (saith *Geoffery Monmouth*) by King *Lud* a *Britain*, about the Year before Christ's Nativity 66. Of which Building, and also of the Name as *Ludsgate* or *Floodsgate*, has been of late some question among the Learned. This Gate seems to be one of the most antient; and as *Aldgate* was built for the *East*, so was this *Ludgate*, for the *West*. In the Year 1215. in the Seventeenth of the Reign of King *John*, the Barons of the Realm being in Arms against the King, entred

entred the City, and spoil'd the *Jews* Houses, and afterwards repair'd the Gates and Walls of the City with the Stones of the *Jews* broken Houses, and them repair'd, or rather built *Ludgate*: For in the Year 1586, when the same Gate was taken down to be new built, there was found in the Wall thereof a Stone taken from one of the *Jews* Houses, whereon was cut in *Hebrew* Characters these following Words: : זה מגור רבי משה בן רבי יצחק. This is the Station or Ward of the Rabbi *Moses*, the Son of Rabbi *Isaac*, and it had been fix'd upon the Front of one of the *Jews* Houses, as a Sign that such an one dwelt there.

In the Year 1260, this *Ludgate* was repaired and beautify'd with the Images of *Lud*, and other Kings. These Images in the Reign of *Edward* VI. had their Heads smitten off, and were otherwise defac'd, by such as judged every Image to be an Idol; and in the Reign of Queen *Mary* were repair'd, by setting new Heads on their old Bodies, &c. In the Year 1586, the Gate being sore decayed, was clean taken down, and beautifully rebuilt with the Images of *Lud* and others on the *East*-side, and Queen *Elizabeth* on the *West*-side. This Gate was made a free Prison in the Year 1378. In the Year 1463, *Stephen Forster*, sometime Mayor, enlarg'd the Prison, and he together with his Wife *Agnes* built a Quadrant of Stone, containing a large Walking-place 38 Foot and an half long, and a Room over it for Lodgings, and over all fair Leads to walk upon, well embattled all for fresh Air and Ease of Prisoners; to the End they should have Lodging and Water free without Charge; as by certain Verses graven

in Copper, and fix'd in the ſaid Quadrant, might be read as follows:

Devout Souls that paſs this Way,
For Stephen Forſter *late Mayor heartily pray,*
And Dame Agnes *his Spouſe to God conſecrate,*
That of Pity this Houſe made for Londoners *in* Lud-
[gate.
So that for Lodging and Water-Priſoners here nought pay,
As their Keepers ſhall all anſwer at dreadful Doomſday.

All the inſide of this Gate, which conſiſted of Timber, was conſum'd in the Fire 1666, and the Stone very much damnify'd, but of late Years rebuilt fairly, and hath a convenient Chapel for Divine-Service, On the *Eaſt*-ſide in Three Nitches are ſtill remaining the Effigies of King *Lud* and his two Sons, and on the *Weſt*-ſide that of Queen *Elizabeth*, with the Arms of *England* and *France* Quarter'd over her.

BRIDGE-GATE.

This Gate is ſo call'd of *London-bridge*, where-it ſtandeth. This Gate was one of the Four firſt and principal Gates of the City, and was long before the Conqueſt, when there ſtood a Bridge of Timber; which being weakly made when the Bridge was built of Stone, the Gate with the Tower upon it, in the Year 143[illegible] fell down, and two of the fartheſt Arches Southwards alſo fell with it, but no body was hurt thereby. It was rebuilt at the Charge of the City; but was afterwards, in the Year 1471, burnt by the *Kentiſh* Mariners under the Conduct of the Baſtard *Fauconbridge*.

Beſide

Besides these Gates and Postorns on the Land-side the *Bridge*, there are certain Water-Gates on the *Thames*-side; of which I shall only take Notice of *Billingsgate*, which is the largest Water-Gate on the River of *Thames*. *Geoffery Monmouth* writeth, That *Belin*, a King of the *Britains*, about Four hundred Years before *Christ*'s Nativity, built this Gate, and call'd it *Billingsgate*, after his own Name, and that when he was dead, his Body being burn'd, the Ashes in a Vessel of Brass were set on an high Pinnacle of Stone over the said Gate: But whether of that Antiquity, it is doubted.

CHAP. V.

Of the ancient and present Rivers, Brooks, Wells, Conduits, &c. that serve the CITY.

ANCIENTLY, until the Time of *William* the Conqueror, and Two hundred Years after, the City of *London* was water'd, (besides the River of *Thames* on the *South*) with the River of the *Wells* on the *West*; with a Water call'd *Walbrook*, running thro' the midst of the City into the River of *Thames*, and with a fourth Water or *Bourn*, which ran thro' the Ditch to *Langborne*-Ward, watering that Part in the *East*. In the *West* Suburbs was also another great Water call'd *Oldborn*, which had its Fall into the River of *Wells*.

There were also Three principal Fountains or Wells in the other Suburbs; to wit, *Holywell*, *Clement's*-Well and *Clerk's*-Well. Near unto this last nam'd Fountain, were divers

other Wells, viz. Skinner's-Well, Fig's-Well, Todes-Well, Loder's-Well and Red-Well. All which having the Fall of their Overflowing into the aforesaid River, much increas'd the Stream and in that Place gave it the Name of Wells.

In West-Smithfield there was a Pool, in old Records call'd Horse-Pool; and another near to the Parish-Church of St. Giles without Cripplegate. Besides all these, they had in every Street and Lane of the City divers Wells and fresh Springs: And after this Manner was the City serv'd with sweet and fresh Water.

The River of Wells on the West, ran under Holbourn-Bridge and Fleet-Bridge, and had been of such Breadth and Depth, that ten or twelve Ships laden with Merchandize, were wont to come from the Thames to Oldbourn and [illegible] Bridge.

The running Water call'd Walbrook, ran thro the City with divers Windings from the North towards the South into the River of Thames and had divers Bridges made over it, also the Streets and Lanes thro' which it past. This Water-Course was afterwards vaulted over with Brick, and pav'd level with the Streets and Lanes thro' which it pass'd, since that also Houses have been built thereon; so that the Course of Walbrook is now hid under-Ground, and hardly known.

Langborne-Water, so call'd of the Length thereof, was a great Stream of Water breaking out of the Ground in Fan-church-street, and ran down with a swift Course West, thro' Street thwart Gracs-street, and down Lom-street to the West-End of St. Mary Woolnoth Church, and turning the Course South, [illegible] Shawborne-lane, (so term'd of Shawing or drying

it brake into divers Rills or Rillets to the River of *Thames*. Of this Borne that Ward took the Name, and is 'till this Day call'd *Langborne*-Ward. This Borne is also long since stopp'd up at the Head, and the rest of the Course fill'd up, and pav'd over so that no Sign thereof remains.

Oldborne or *Holborne*, was the like Water breaking out about the Place where now the Bars stand, and it ran down the whole Street to *Oldborne-Bridge* and into the River of *Wells*. This Borne was likewise long stopp'd up at the Head, and in other Places where the same hath broken out; yet to this Day the said Street is there call'd *High-Oldborne-Hill*, and both the Sides thereof together with all the Grounds adjoyning, that lie betwixt it and the River of *Thames*, remain full of Springs. So that Water is there found at hand, and hard to be stopp'd in every House.

Holy-Well is much decay'd and spoil'd with Soil laid there for the heightening the Ground for Garden-plats.

The Fountain call'd St. *Clement's-Well*, *North* from the Parish-Church of St. *Clement's*, and near unto an Inn of *Chancery*, call'd *Clement's-Inn*, is yet fair and curb'd square with hard Stone, and is always kept clean for common Use. It never wanteth Water, but is always full.

The 3d is call'd *Clerk's-Well* or *Clerkenwell*, and is curb'd about square with hard Stone, not far from the West-End of *Clerkenwell* Church. The Church took the Name of the Well, and the Well took the Name of the Parish-Clerks of *London*, who of old Time were accustom'd there yearly to assemble, and play some large History of Holy Scripture. In the Year 1390, the

14th of *Richard* II, on the 18th of *July*, the Parish-Clerks of *London* play'd Interludes at *Skinners-Well*, near unto *Clerks-Well*, which Play lasted three Days, the King, Queen, and Nobility being present; also in the Year 1409, the 10th of *Henry* IV, they play'd a Play at *Skinners-Well* that lasted eight Days, and was of Matter from the Creation of the World; there were to see the same most of the Nobility and Gentry in and about *London*.

Many other smaller Wells were near to *Clerks-Well*; as *Skinners*-Well, &c. Then there was *Fags*-Well, near *Smithfield* by the *Charter-House*, now lately damn'd up; *Tod's*-Well, *Loddon's*-Well and *Radwell*, are all decay'd, and so fill'd up, that their Places are hardly discernable.

Somewhat *North* from *Holywell*, is another Well curb'd square with Stone, and is call'd *Dame Annis the Clear*, and not far from that somewhat *West*, is also another clear Water, call'd *Perilous-Pond*, because divers Youth were Drown'd by Swimming in it.

Horse-Pool in *Smithfield*, was once a great Water, so call'd because the Inhabitants used to water their Horses there. But this since the Fire of *London* is fill'd up.

The Pool by St. *Giles*'s Church without *Cripplegate* was a large Water; for it is related, That in the Year 1244, *Annis* of *Ladbury* was drown'd in it. This Pool is now for the most part stopp'd up; but the Spring is preserv'd, and was coop'd about with Stone by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

All these forementioned Streams of Water being in length of Time by Incroachment for Buildings, and other heightenings of Grounds, utterly decay'd, they were forc'd to seek Wa-

ters

ter abroad; and one *Gilbert Sandford* obtain'd Liberty to convey Water by the Town of *Tyburn*, by Pipes of Lead into the City. And the first Ciſtern of Lead caſtellated with Stone in the City of *London*, was call'd the Great Conduit in *Weſt-Cheap*. In the Year 1285. The Tun in *Cornhill* was ciſtern'd in the Year 1401. The Boſſes of Water by *Billingſgate*, by *Paul's*-Wharf, and by St. *Giles's* Church without *Cripplegate* were made about the Year 1423. Water was convey'd to the Goals of *Newgate* and *Ludgate* 1432. The Conduit in *Weſt-Cheap*, by *Paul's*-Gate (commonly call'd the Little Conduit) was built about the Year 1442, the Conduit in *Aldermanbury*, and the Standard in *Fleet-ſtreet*, were finiſh'd in the Year 1471, the Conduit in *Graſs-ſtreet* in the Year 1491: The Conduit at *Holborne*-Croſs about 1498: Again new made by Mr. *William Lamb* 1577, hence call'd *Lamb's*-Conduit: The Conduit in *Stocks*-Market about the Year 1500; now ſince the Fire a very fair one. The Conduit at *Biſhopſgate*, 1513. The Conduit at *London-Wall* againſt *Coleman-ſtreet* about 1528. The Conduit at *Aldgate* about 1535. In *Lothbury* and *Coleman-ſtreet* near the Church 1546. The Conduit of *Thames*-Water at *Dowgate* 1568.

Theſe Conduits uſed to be in former Times viſited; and particularly on the 18th of *September* 1562, the Lord Mayor, (*Harper*) Aldermen, and many worſhipful Perſons, rode to the Conduit-Heads to ſee them, after the old Cuſtom; then they went and hunted a Hare before Dinner, and kill'd her; and thence went to Dinner at the Head of a Conduit. Where a great Number were handſomely entertain'd by the Chamberlain. After Dinner they went to Hunting the Fox; there was a great Cry

for a Mile, at length the Hounds kill'd him at the End of St. *Giles*'s; great Hollowing at his Death and blowing of Horns: And thence the Lord Mayor, with all his Company, rode thro' *London* to his Place in *Lombard-street*.

Also from the River of *Thames*, the Citizens did supply themselves with Water for their Family Uses; fetching it by the many Lanes that led to the Water-side in divers Wards of the City. But in Time many of these Lanes were stopp'd up by those that dwelt thereabouts for their own Gain, who would suffer none to pass without paying a Duty.

Of later Times *Thames*-Water was convey'd into the Citizens Houses by Pipes of Lead from a most Ingenious Forcier standing near unto *London*-Bridge, made by *Peter Morice* a *Dutch* Man in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, in the Year 1582, for the Service of the City on the East-part thereof. It is done by a Mill, and was the first Water-Work that was made to supply the City with *Thames*-Water. This Water-Mill furnish'd the neigbouring Parts of the City, at first only as far as *Grass-church-street*. This *Morrice* having show'd the Mayor and Aldermen an Experiment of his Skill in raising Water, by throwing it over St. *Magnus*-Steeple, which had never been seen in *England* before, Upon this, the City let him a Lease for Five hundred Years of the Use of the *Thames*-Water, and the Place where his Mills stood, and one of the Arches of *London*-Bridge, paying 10 *s.* Yearly into the Chamber of *London* as an Acknowledgment, and two Years after they let him another Arch of the Bridge for Five hundred Years. This procur'd him a considerable Estate, and hath continu'd in the Family ever since, till the Year 1701; when

when the Owner finding that the *New-River* undermin'd him, and impair'd his Profits, sold his Right and Title to *Richard Sumes*, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, for the Sum of 38000 Pounds, and he obtain'd another Arch of the Bridge, and hath now divided the Propriety of this Lease into Three hundred Shares, and made it a Company; the Price of each Share being set at Five hundred Pound.

There is also another Water for the Supply of the City call'd *Hamsted*-Water, because it came from *Hamsted*; and there are also several other Conduit-Waters, all which the City hath lea to the said *Mr. Sumes* at the Rent of Seven hundred Pound *per Annum* Tax free; So that he and his Partners have all the Waters that supply the City, except the *New-River*. There were also Conduits of *Thames* Water formerly convey'd by the Forcier, as at the Churches of St. *Mary Magdalen* and St. *Nicholas Cole-abbey* near *Fish-street* in the Year 1583. There was also another Forcier made by *Broken-wharf* to convey *Thames*-Water to *West-Cheap*, St. *Paul's* and *Fleet-street*, by an *English* Gentleman nam'd *Bevis Bulman* in the Year 1594. Another Conduit was also built at *Aldersgate* without the Gate, and *Thames*-Water convey'd to it in Pipes of Wood and Stone in the Year 1610. This is lost since the Fire.

But besides all these, that famous *New-River* brought from *Chadwell* and *Amwell* by the Cost and Charge of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Knight and Baronet, deserves a particular Remembrance.

Queen *Elizabeth* granted, by Act of Parliament, a Liberty to the Citizens of *London* for cutting and conveying a River from any Part of *Middlesex* or *Hertfordshire*, to the City of *London*, with the Limitation of Ten Years for the

Performance of it. Which not being done, King *James* granted the like Liberty, without any Limitation of Time; but none undertaking it, Mr. *Middleton* at last undertook to bring this River from *Chadwell* and *Amwell* to the *North*-side of *London*, near *Islington*, where he made a large Ciſtern to receive it. The Work began the 20th of *February* 1608, and in Five Years Space was fully accompliſh'd. It was a Work of admirable Art, Paines, and Induſtry, by reaſon that all the Grounds are not of a like Nature, ſome being oozy and very muddy, others again, as ſtiff and craggy and ſtony. The Depth of the Trench deſcended in ſome Places full Thirty Foot, whereas in other Places it was convey'd over a Valley in a Trough, between a couple of Hills, the Trough being born up by wooden Arches, ſome of them ſix'd in the Ground very deep, and riſing in height above Twenty-three Foot.

Being brought to the intended Ciſtern, but not as yet the Water admitted Entrance into it; on *Michaelmas*-Day 1613, being the Day when Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Brother to the ſaid Mr. *Hugh Middleton*, was elected Mayor of the City of *London*: In the Afternoon Sir *John Swinerton*, Lord Mayor of *London*, accompany'd with Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Henry Montague*, Recorder, and many of the Aldermen, rode to ſee the Ciſtern, and firſt iſſuing of the River thereinto; which was perform'd in this Manner: A Company of Labourers, to the Number of Sixty, well Apparell'd, and wearing Green *Monmouth* Caps, carrying Spades, Shovels, Pick-axes, and ſuch-like Inſtruments, march'd after Drums twice or thrice about the Ciſtern, then preſented themſelves before the Mount, where

where the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and a worthy Company stood to behold them and one of them (in behalf of the rest) deliver'd this Speech.

LONG have we labour'd, long desir'd and pray'd,
For this great Work's Perfection: And by th' Aid
Of Heaven, and good Mens Wishes, 'tis at length,
Happily conquer'd by Cost, Art and Strength.
And after Five Years dear Expence in Days,
Travail and Pains, beside the Infinite Ways,
Of Malice, Envy, false Suggestions,
Able to daunt the Spirits of mighty ones,
In Wealth and Courage: This, a Work so rare,
Only by one Man's Industry, Cost and Care,
Is brought to blest Effect, so much withstood;
His only Aim, the Cities general Good.
And where (before) many unjust Complaints,
Enviously seated, caus'd oft Restraints,
Stops, and great Crosses, to our Master's Charge,
And the Work's Hindrance: Favour now at large,
Spreads itself open to him, and commends,
To Admiration both his Pains and Ends:
The Kings most Gracious Love. Perfection draws
Favour from Princes, and (from all) Applause.
Then worthy Magistrates, to whose Content,
(Next to the State) all this great Care, was bent;
And for the Publick Good, (which Grace requires)
Your Loves and furtherance chiefly he desires,
To cherish these Proceedings, which may give,
Courage to some that may hereafter live,
To practice Deeds of Goodness, and of Fame,
And gladly light their Actions by his Name,
Clerk of the Work, reach me the Book to shew,
How many Arts from such a Labour flow.

First,

First, Here's the Overſeer, this try'd Man,
An ancient Soldier, and an Artizan,
The Clerk, next him, Mathematician,
The Maſter of the Timber-work takes place
Next after theſe; the Meaſurer, in like caſe,
Bricklayer, and Engineer; and after theſe,
The Bore and the Pavier. Then it ſhews,
The Labourers next; Keeper of Amwell-head,
The Walkers laſt: So all their Names are read.
Yet theſe but Parcels of Six Hundred more,
That (at one Time) have been employ'd before.
Yet theſe in Sight, and all the reſt will ſay,
That all the Week they had their Royal Pay,
Now for the Fruits then: Flow forth, precious Spring,
So long and dearly ſought for, and now bring
Comfort to all that love thee: Loudly ſing,
And with thy Chryſtal *Murmurs ſtrook together,*
Bid all thy true Well-wiſhers *welcome hither.*

At which Words the Floodgates flew open, the Stream ran gallantly into the Ciſtern, Drums and Trumpets ſounding in Triumphal manner; and a brave Peal of Chambers gave full Iſſue to the intended Entertainment.

Beſides theſe Waters brought into the City from Abroad, it affords Abundance of excellent Springs every where within itſelf, the Waters whereof are much commended: Particularly the Pump at St. [illegible]'s *Outwich* Church, the Pump near St. *Antholin*'s Church, the Pump in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, the Pump in *Chriſt*'s-*Hoſpital*, and many other Places.

Since the City hath been ſo plentifully ſupply'd with Water from the *Thames* and *New River*, many of the Conduits have been taken down, becauſe ſtanding in the midſt of the Principal

Principal Streets, they were a Hindrance to the Passage of Carts, Coaches, &c.

The Conduits taken away are,

The great Conduit at the East-End of *Cheapside*. The Tun in *Cornhil*. The Standard in *Cheapside*. The little Conduit at the West-End of *Cheapside*. That in *Fleet-street*. The great Conduit in *Gracechurch-street*. The small Conduit in the *Stock's-Market*: The Conduit at *Dowgate*: Some of the Conduits are still remaining tho' little use be made of them. But what with the several Springs, *Thames* and *New River* Water, there is not a Street in *London*, but what one or other of these Waters runs thro' it in Pipes under-Ground which either is or may be convey'd into every House. So that there is not a City in the World that is so well serv'd with Water.

CHAP. VI.

Of the ancient and famous River of Thames.

IT is affirm'd that this famous Stream hath her Head or Beginning out of the Side of an Hill [illegible]ding in the Plains of *Cotswold* in *Glocestershire*, about a Mile from *Tetbury* in the same County, near unto the *Fosse*, (an Highway so call'd of Old) where it was some Time nam'd *Isis* or the *Ouse*. From hence it runneth directly toward the *East*, and meeteth with the *Cirne* or *Churne*, a Brook whereof *Cirencester* in *Glocestershire* takes its Name. From hence it goes to

to *Cricklade* alias *Crekanford*, *Lethlade*, *Radcote-Bridge*, *Newbridge*, and *Evesham* in *Worcestershire*, receiving by the Way a great Number of ſmall Streams, Brooks, Becks, Waters and Rundels. And here it divideth itſelf into Two Courſes of which one goeth ſtraight to *Batley* and *Hinkſey* in *Berkſhire*, the other paſſeth by *Godſtow* in *Oxfordſhire*, this latter ſpreadeth itſelf for a while into ſundry ſmaller Branches, which run not far before they be reunited, and then beclipping ſundry pleaſant Meadows, it paſſes by *Oxford* or *Ouſeford*, where it meeteth with the River *Charwel*. A little Way from whence the Original Branches do join, and go together by *Abbington*, from hence it goeth to *Dorcheſter* in *Dorſetſhire*, and ſo unto *Thame* in *Oxfordſhire*, where joining with a River of the ſame Denomination it loſeth the Name of *Iſis* or *Ouſe*, and is ever after that call'd *Thames*. From *Thame* it goes to *Wallingford* in *Berkſhire*, and ſo to *Reading* in the ſame County, and there receiveth the *Kenet* which cometh from the Hills which lie Weſt from *Marlborough* and *Wilts*, and then the *Thetis*, commonly call'd the Tide that cometh from *Thetisford*. It haſteneth then to *Sudlington* otherwiſe call'd *Maidenhead* in *Berks*, and ſo to *Windſor*, *Eaton* and then to *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, from *Chertſey* it runs directly to *Staines*, and receiving another Stream by the Way call'd the *Colne*, whereupon *Colebrooke* ſtandeth, it goes by *Weybridge*, where *Guildford* River [illegible]eth in, thence to *Shippertun*, *Walton* upon *Thames*, *Sunbury*, *Hampton* Town and Court, *Kingſton*, *Sheene*, *Sion*, *Brentford*, where it meeteth with the *Brent* another Brook deſcending from *Edgworth*. From *Brentford* it paſſeth by *Mortlack*, *Putney*, *Fulham*, *Batterſea*, *Chelſea*, *Lambeth* and ſo to *London*.

Being

Being thus come to *London*, it haſtens to meet the Sea, the firſt Water it then meeteth with in its Way is, the *Brane* on *Kent*-ſide, whoſe Head is *Brunſe* in *Bromley*-Pariſh, and going thence to *Lewſham* it taketh in a Water from the *Eaſt*, and ſo directeth its Courſe to the *Thames*. The next Water that it meeteth with is on *Eſſex*-ſide almoſt againſt *Woolwich*, and that is the *Lee* or *Ley*. And being paſt that, the *Darwent* riſing at *Tunbridge* alſo meeteth with our *Thames* on *Kent*-ſide, Two Miles and more beneath *Erith*. The next River that falleth into the *Thames* is Weſt of the *Wanie* Iſles. Laſt of all it comes to *Medway*, watering all the *South* and *South-Weſt* Parts of *Kent*. The Length of this River is to this laſt Place 180 Miles if reckoned by Land Journeys.

The Wealth and Health of the City of *London*, being chiefly owing to this Noble River, in Regard of the plentiful Supplies it affords of Water, the Maintenance of a great and rich Traffick, by the Conveyance of Goods and Commodities outward and inward, the ſupplying the City with Plenty of good Fiſh of various Sorts, the preſerving the City ſweet and clean, by the carrying away of the Filth and Soil. Great Care has been always taken for the preſerving of it in good Order. The Care of which is committed to the Lord-Mayor for the time being, He being the Conſervator of the River of *Thames*, from the Mouth thereof, which is at the *Blackhouſe* or *Tilbury*-Fort almoſt againſt *Gravesend* in the *Eaſt*, to a Place call'd *Colnie-Ditch* in *Surrey*, a little above *Staines* in the *Weſt*, where is a Stone erected with the City Arms carv'd thereon, and is called *London-Mark-Stone*. The Diſtance between which two Places according to the Courſe of

the

the River is above 60 Miles. The Lord-Mayor hath a Deputy call'd a Water-Bailiff, whose Office is to search, oversee and prosecute all such Offenders that infringe any of the Rights of Duty that belongs to that famous River, or make Spoil of that intended for a general Benefit.

CHAP. VII.

Of London-Bridge.

THE Original Foundation of this Bridge, by Report of *Bartholomew Linsted* last Prior of St. *Mary Overie's* Church was this. A Ferry being kept in the Place where now the Bridge is built, at length the Ferryman deceasing, left his Ferry to his only Daughter, a Maiden nam'd *Mary*. Which with the Goods left by her Parents, as also with the Profits rising from the said Ferry, built a House of Sisters, in the Place where now stands the East-part of St. *Mary Overies* Church above the Quire, where she was buried. Unto which House she gave the Oversight and Profits of the Ferry. But afterwards that House of Sisters being converted into a College of Priests, the Priests built the Bridge of Timber, and from Time to Time kept the same in good Repair. Till at length considering the great Charge of repairing it, there was by Aid of the Citizens of *London* and others, a Bridge built with Arches of Stone. How long since this Timber-Bridge was first built is uncertain. But that it was before the Year 994. *William* of *Malmsbury* writes.

But

But about the Year 1176. the Stone-bridge over the River *Thames* at *London* was begun to be founded by *Peter* of *Colechurch* but somewhat more towards the West than now it stands. The Course of the River for the Time was turned another Way, about by a Trench cast for that Purpose; beginning as is suppos'd *East* about *Rotherhith*; and ending in the West about *Battersea*. This Work, to wit, the Arches Chapel and Stone-Bridge over the *Thames* at *London* having been Thirty Three Years in building was in the Year 1209. finish'd by *Serle Mercer*, *William Almaine* and *Benedict Botewrite* Principal Masters of the Work: For *Peter Colechurch* deceased Four Years before the Work was finish'd, and was buried in the Chapel built upon the Bridge in the Year 1205.

As to the Chapel. A Mason being Master Workman of the Bridge built (from the Foundation) the large Chapel on the Bridge of his own proper Charges, which Chapel was then endow'd for two Priests, four Clerks, *&c.* besides Chanteries since founded for *John Hatfield*, and others: So that in the 23d of *Henry* VI. there were four Chaplains in the said Chapel. This Chapel was the first Building upon the Arches, after which sundry Houses at Times were erected.

For the Maintenance and repairing of this Bridge there were Customs granted, many Gifts and Legacies by private Persons.

About the Year 1282, thro' a great Frost and deep Snow, Five Arches of *London-Bridge* were born down and carried away.

In the Year 1395. on St. *George*'s Day, was a great Justing on *London-Bridge*, betwixt *David* Earl of *Craford* of *Scotland*, and the Lord *Wells* of *England*: In the which the Lord *Wells* was at the

the Third Course born out of the Saddle, and at that Time it appears that the Bridge was coaped on both Sides and not Houses built upon it as it is at this Time.

The next Year on the 13th of *November*, the Young Queen *Isabel*, commonly call'd the Little (for she was but Eight Years old) was conveyed from *Kennington* nigh *Lambeth*, thro' *Southwark* to the Tower of *London*; and such a Multitude of People went out to see her, that on *London-Bridge* Nine Persons were crowded to Death; of whom the Prior of *Triptre* in *Essex* was one and a Matron of *Cornhil* another.

The Tower on *London-Bridge* at the North-End of the Draw-bridge was begun to be built in the Year 1426. At that Time the Draw-bridge us'd commonly to be drawn up to give Passage to Ships to *Queen-hithe*.

This Bridge is a Work very rare; having with the Draw-bridge 20 Arches made of squared Stone of Height 60 Foot, and in Breadth 80 Foot, distant one from another 20 Foot, compast and joined together with Vaults and Cellars. Houses are built on both Sides so that it seems rather a continu'd Street, than a Bridge. But there were Three Vacancies with Stone Walls and Iron Grates over them on either Side opposite to each other, thro' which Grates, People as they pass'd over the Bridge might take a View of the River both East and West, and also go aside on each Side out of the Way of Carts and Coaches, the Passage being but narrow and not only troublesome but dangerous. These Three Vacancies were over the middle Arches, which are wider than the rest, and are call'd the Navigable Locks, because Vessels of considerable Burden may pass thro' them. One of these is near to the Gate and

and is call'd the *Rock-Lock*, because of a Rock that grows there.

The Second is under the Second Vacancy where the Draw-bridge is, and is call'd the *Draw-bridge-Lock*. And the Third was near where the Chapel stood, and is call'd St. *Mary*'s Lock, but this Vacancy is now fill'd up and made into small Shops, there is also a fourth Lock between St. *Magnus* Church and the first Vacancy which is call'd the King's-Lock, for that the King in his Passage thro' Bridge in his Barge goes thro' this Lock. And in this Condition was the Bridge until the Year 1632.

At the latter End of this Year, or on the 13th Day of *February*, between 11 and 12 at Night, there happened in the House of one *Briggs* a Needle-Maker near St. *Magnus* Church, at the North-End of the Bridge (by the Carelesness of a Maid-Servant, setting a Tub of hot Seacoal Ashes under a Pair of Stairs) a sad and lamentable Fire, which before Eight a Clock the next Morning consum'd all the Buildings from the North-End of the Bridge to the first Vacancy on both Sides, containing 42 Houses, water being then very scarce, the *Thames* being almost frozen over.

After which Fire, the *North*-End of the Bridge lay unbuilt for many Years; only Deal-Boards were set up on both Sides to prevent Peoples falling into the *Thames*; many of which Deals were by high Winds often blow'd down, which made it very dangerous in the Nights tho' there were Lanthorns and Candles hung upon all the Cross-Beams that held the Pales together.

But about the Year 1645. the *North*-End of this Part last burnt began to be rebuilt; and in

in the Year 1646. was finish'd: The Building was of Timber, very substantial and beautiful; for the Houses were Three Stories high besides the Cellars, which were within and between the Peers. And over the Houses were stately Platforms, leaded with Rails and Ballasters about them very commodious, and pleasant for walking, and enjoying so fine a Prospect up and down the River; and some had pretty Gardens with Arbors.

This half being thus finish'd, the other half was intended to be rebuilt, answerable to this, which would have been a great Glory to the Bridge, and Honour to the City, the Street or Passage being 20 Foot broad; whereas the other Part at the *South-End* was not above 14 and in some Places not above 12.

And in this Condition was *London-Bridge* until the Year 1666. being the General Conflagration of *London*, when all the New Buildings were consum'd. But the old Ones at the *South-End*, some of which were built in the Reign of King *John*, were not burnt.

This is the Account of this Bridge from its first building with Timber, till it began to be built of Stone, which was in the Year 1176. unto the Year 1666. which is 490 Years. After which it was repair'd as to the Stone Peers and Arches and then was rebuilt again in the Space of Five Years in the Form it now stands, being the most stately Bridge in the whole World, and therefore most justly deserves the following *Encomium* of Mr. *James Howel*, Esq;

When Neptune *from his Billows* London *spy'd,*
Brought proudly thither by a high Spring-Tide,
As through a floating Wood he steer'd along,
And dancing Castles clustered in a Throng;

When

When he beheld a mighty Bridge give Law,
Unto his Surges, and their Fury awe;
When such a Shelf of Cataracts did roar,
As if the Thames with Nile had chang'd her Shore;
When he such Massy Walls, such Towers did eye,
Such Posts, such Irons upon his Back to lye,
When such vast Arches, he observed that might,
Nineteen Rialtos make for Depth and Height;
When the Cerulean God these Things survey'd,
He shook his Trident, and astonish'd said;
Let the whole Earth now all the Wonders count,
This Bridge of Wonders is the Paramount.

Of other Bridges in the City.

In old Time there were divers Bridges over several Rivers, Bourns and Brooks, which ran thro' several Streets and Places in this City.

Fleet-bridge in the West without *Ludgate*: A Bridg of Stone fair coap'd on either Side. On the West towards the South be also certain Lanthorns of Stone for Lights to be plac'd in Winter Evenings for the Conveniency of Travellers. Under this Bridge runneth a Water call'd the River of *Wells*, since *Turn-mill-brook* now *Fleet-Dike*, because it runneth by the *Fleet*, and sometime about the *Fleet*, and so under *Fleet-bridge*, into the River of *Thames*. This Bridge was far greater in Times past; but hath been lessen'd, as the Water-Course hath been narrowed.

Since the Rebuilding of *London* it appears a fair Stone-bridge, being the Breadth of the Street for Conveniency of Coaches and Carts; and coaniv'd also for the safe passing of those that walk on Foot. The Sides are rais'd above Breast high, and thereon the City-Arms engraven with their Supporters. Under this

Bridge

Bridge goes the Canal, as far as *Holborn*-Bridge, where a little Water, call'd *Turn-mill-brook* falleth in, and emptieth itſelf into the *Thames*. On this fair Canal ſtand two other Bridges of Free-Stone on each Hand of *Fleet-bridge*, with a handſome high Arch that Veſſels may paſs under, being aſcended by ſeveral Stone Steps. One of theſe Bridges being oppoſite to *Bridewell*; and the other to *Fleet-lane* near the *Fleet* Priſon. This laſt Bridge ſeems to have been built or repair'd at the Charges of *John Wells* Mayor in the Year 1431. For on the coaping was engrav'd, *Wells* embrac'd by Angels, like as was on the Standard in *Cheap*, which he alſo built.

Oldborn or *Holborn-Bridge* over the ſaid River of the *Wells*, more toward the *North*, was ſo call'd of a *Bourne* that ſometime ran down *Oldborne-Hill* into the ſaid River.

Cowbridge, more *North* over the ſame Water, by *Cow-lane*: This Bridge being lately decay'd, another of Timber is made ſomewhat more *North* to *Chick-lane*, &c.

Bridges over the *Town-Ditch* there were divers; to wit, without *Aldgate*; without *Biſhopſgate*; the Poſtern call'd *Moregate*; the Poſtern of *Cripplegate*, without *Alderſgate*; the Poſtern of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, *Newgate* and *Ludgate*; all theſe are pav'd over level with the Street; but one there was of Timber over the River of *Wells* or *Fleet-Dike*, between the Precinct of *Blackfryers* and *Bridewell*-Houſe.

There have been alſo of old Time divers Bridges in ſundry Places over the Courſe of *Walbrook*, and in the 11th of *Edward* III. the Inhabitants were forc'd to Pile and Wall the Sides thereof. It was order'd in the 2d of *Edward* IV. That ſuch Perſons as had any Ground on either Side

Walbrok,

Walbrook, should vault and pave it over so far as his Ground extended. But of all these Bridges there is none remain but Four, and these are all over the Canal. *viz. Bridewell-Bridge*, *Fleet-Bridge*, *Fleet-Bridge-lane*, and *Holborn-Bridge*.

CHAP. VIII.

Of such ancient Towers and Castles, as have been in and about the City of London.

The Tower on London-Bridge.

THE next Tower to that of *London* on the River of *Thames*, was on *London-Bridge*, at the *North*-End of the Draw-Bridge. This Gate and Tower was at first strongly built of Stone in the Year 1526, and so continu'd till the Year 1577, when being decay'd it was taken down, and then were the Heads of the Traytors remov'd thence, and set on the Tower over the Gate at the *Bridge*-Foot toward *Southwark*. This said Tower being taken down, a new Foundation was drawn, and Sir *John Langley*, Lord Mayor, laid the first Stone; and it was finish'd in the Year 1579, a beautiful and costly Piece of Work, all above the Bridge being of Timber.

Tower on the South *of* London-Bridge.

Another Tower there is on *London-Bridge*; to wit, over the Gate at the *South*-End of the Bridge toward *Southwark*. This Gate with the Tower thereupon, and two Arches of the Bridge fell

fell down, but no Person was hurt by the Fall of it, in the Year 1436. Which was rebuilt again, and was with 13 Houses more on the Bridge in the Year 1471, burnt by the *Kentish* Mariners, the Bastard *Faucumbridge* being their Captain.

BAYNARD's-CASTLE.

This Castle, which stood Banking on the River of *Thames* in *Thames-street*, and was call'd *Baynard*'s-Castle of *Baynard* a Nobleman who built it, who came over with *William* the Conqueror. This was in great part burnt down in the Year 1428; but rebuilt again by *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*. In the Year 1360, *Edward* Earl of *March*, liv'd at *Baynard*'s-Castle, when King *Henry* was depos'd; and being elected King, took upon him Royal Dignity at *Baynard*'s-Castle, and so likewise did *Richard* III. King *Henry* VI, about the Year 1487, repair'd or rather new built it; not embattl'd, or so strongly fortify'd Castle-wise, but far more beautiful and commodious for the Entertainment of any Prince, and resided there himself. But this Castle is now pull'd down, and converted into Timber-yards.

The Tower of Mountfiquit.

The next Tower or Castle also banking on the River of *Thames*, was call'd *Mountfiquit*'s-Castle, belonging to a Nobleman, Baron of *Mountfichet*, the first Builder thereof, who came in with *William* the Conqueror. This was situated not far distant from *Baynard*'s-Castle toward the *West*; but this was totally destroy'd about the Year 1276.

A

A third Tower there was, also situate on the River of *Thames*, near to the *Black-Fryars*-Church on the *West*-part thereof, built at the Charge of the Citizens, but by Licence and Commandment of *Edward* I, and II. This Tower stood for Three hundred Years, and was at last taken down by the Order of *John Sha*, Mayor of *London* in the Year 1502. This Tower was large and magnificent, and fit for the Reception of a King; and where King *Edward* I. intended sometimes at his Pleasure to lie.

Another Tower in the West.

This Tower or Castle, seems to have stood where now *Bridewell*-House stands. Part of this was pull'd down, and the Stones given by *William* the Conqueror to *Mauritius*, Bishop of *London*, for Building St. *Paul's*-Church, which had been burnt down. But notwithstanding, the House remain'd so large, that the Kings of *England* lodg'd and kept their Courts there. As particularly did King *John* in the Year 1210. But this House of St. *Bride's* being at last left by the Kings, fell to ruin. And a great Part thereof on the *West*, was given to the Bishop of *Salisbury*, and the other Part toward the *East* remain'd waste till King *Henry* the VIIIth built a stately and beautiful House thereupon, giving it the Name of *Bridewell*, from St. *Bride* and a fair Well there. This House he built on purpose for the Entertainment of the Emperor *Charles* V, who in the Year 1522, came into *England* and lodg'd there.

The Tower of Barbican.

On the North-West-side of this City, near

unto *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, there was a Tower commonly call'd *Barbicun* or *Burgkenning*; becauſe being plac'd on high Ground, and alſo built to a good height, it was (in old Time) us'd as a Watch-Tower to the City, from whence a Man might view the whole City towards the *South*, and alſo ſee into *Kent*, *Suſſex* and *Surrey*, and likewiſe every other Way, *Eaſt*, *North* or *Weſt*. But this was caus'd to be pull'd down by the King in the Year 1267.

Tower-Royal.

Tower-Royal, ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Michael Pater-noſter*, was of old Time the King's Houſe; King *Stephen* lodg'd there: This was ſince call'd the *Queen's-wardrobe*. King *Richard* IId's Mother lodg'd there, being forc'd to fly from the Tower of *London* when the Rebels poſſeſs'd it. In the Year 1386, King *Richard* himſelf lodg'd there.

Serne's-Tower.

Serne's-Tower in *Bucklersbury*, was ſometime the King's Houſe, *Edward* III, in the eighteenth Year of his Reign appointed his *Exchange of Money* to be kept there; and in the Thirty-ſecond he gave the ſame Tower to his Free Chapel of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*.

CHAP. IX.

The Tower of London.

THE City of *London* (ſaith *Fitzſtephen*) hath in the *Eaſt* a very great and moſt ſtrong Palatine Tower; whoſe Turrets and Walls do riſe from a deep Foundation; the Mortar thereof being temper'd with the Blood of

of Beaſts. It is ſituated upon a large Plot of Ground call'd the *Tower-Liberty*, which contains both the *Tower-Hills*, *viz.* the Greater and the Leſſer, and Part of *Eaſt-ſmithfield*, *Roſemary-lane*, and *Will-cloſe*, &c. It is encompaſs'd with a broad and deep Ditch, ſupply'd with Water out of the *Thames*, and over this Ditch it hath Two Bridges, one for Carts and Coaches by the Lions Tower, and another for Foot-Paſſengers over a Draw-Bridge on the *South*-ſide. It hath alſo a Paſſage or Cut out of the *Thames*, which is call'd *Traitors*-Bridge, becauſe Perſons committed formerly to the *Tower* for Treaſon, uſed to be carry'd thither by Boat, and entred there. The Piece of Ground on which the *Tower* ſtands contains Twenty-ſix Acres, a Rod and ſomething more. The Compaſs about the *Tower* on the outſide of the Ditch is Three thouſand one hundred fifty-ſix Feet; and the Quantity of Ground comprehended within the Walls and Ditch, is Twelve Acres and odd Rods. The whole with its Liberty, as aforeſaid, contains ſomething above Twenty-ſix Acres of Ground.

Whereas the *Tower* is ſaid to be within the City of *London*, , it is (ſaith *Coke*) thus to be underſtood: That the ancient Wall of *London*, extended thro' the *Tower*, and all that which is inviron'd with the ſaid Wall, *viz.* on the *Weſt*-part thereof, is within the City of *London*, and within the Pariſh of *All-Saints-Barking*, within the Ward of the *Tower*. And the reſidue of the *Tower* on the *Eaſt*-part of the ancient Wall is within the County of *Middleſex*.

The *Tower* is a Pariſh of itſelf, and is call'd St. *Peter's ad Vincula*. And it is ſaid ſometimes to be the Rectory, ſometimes the Chapelry of St. *Peter's*. The Bounds are all the Compaſs

of the *Tower*, and it hath some Territories without, as *Little-Tower-Hill*; which was therefore call'd, the *King's Soil of Little-Tower-Hill* adjoyning to which was a Place call'd, the *King's Waste* of *Rosemary-lane*, or *Hog-lane*. But what are the Boundaries of the Parish and the *Tower*, hath been an old Controversy between the Magistrates of the City and Officers of the *Tower*.

As for the Church of St. *Peter*, it appears formerly to have been very large and spacious, since the Kings us'd to repair thither sometimes to their Devotions. In King *Henry* III's Time here were Stalls for the King and Queen: and it had two Chancels belonging to it. *viz.* the Chancel of St. *Peter*, and another Chancel of which St. *Mary* was tutelary. It was adorn'd also with *Mary* and her Shrine, and with the Images of St. *Peter*, St. *Nicholas* and St. *Katherine*. This and more we learn from a Letter Mandatory of the King to the Keeper of the Tower-works, in the 25 *Henry* III. *Anno* 1241. for the further repair and adorning of this Church. To this purpose:

The King to the Keepers of the Tower-work, Sendeth Greeting, We Command you to Brush or Plaister with Lime, well and decently, the Chancel of St. *Mary*'s in the Church of St. *Peter*, within the Bailiffwic of our Tower of *London*, and the Chancel of St. *Peter* in the same Church; and from the Entrance of the Chancel of St. *Peter*, to the space of four Foot beyond the Stalls made for our own and our Queens use in the same Church; and the same Stalls to be Painted; and the little *Mary*, with her Shrine, and the Images of St. *Peter*, St. *Nicholas* and *Katherine*, and the Beam beyond the Altar of St. *Peter*, and the little Cross, with

with its Images, [*i. e.* of *Christ*, *John* and *Mary*] to be colour'd anew, and to be refresh'd with good Colours. And that ye cause to be made a certain Image of St. *Christopher*, holding and carrying *Jesus*, where it may best and most conveniently be done, and Painted in the aforesaid Church. And that you cause Two fair Tables to be made, and to be Painted of the best Colours, concerning the Stories of the blessed *Nicholas* and *Katharine*, before the Altars of the said Saints in the same Church. And that ye cause to be made two fair Cherubims with a Cheerful and Joyful Countenance, standing on the Right and Left of the Great Cross in the said Church. And moreover, one Marble Font with Marble Pillars, well and handsomely Wrought. And the Cost that for this you shall be at, by the View and Witness of Liege Men, shall be reckon'd to you at the Exchequer. Witness the King at *Windsor*, the 10th day of *December*.

Besides this Chapel or Church of St. *Peter*, there was another Chapel, which was that in the *White-Tower*, of more private Use to the Kings and Queens, when they resided in the *Tower*. This ascends by a great many Steps. It is darksome, and venerable for the Pillars, which are very antique and of the plainest Order, and the Capitals of them different. Now it is only used for repositing the old Records, where they lie in Dust and Confusion; but of late the House of Lords address'd her Majesty Queen *Anne*, to give Order, That they may be carefully look'd over, and digested into Order, and preserv'd; being many of them of great Use: Which she did, and committed the Management of it to that Learned Antiquary *William Petit* Esquire, late

Keeper of her Records. But in ancient Times when this Place was made uſe of for a Chapel, Care was taken for the Repairs thereof, and the ſame King *Henry* III. in the ſame Year, Month and Day, that he oder'd the Repair of St. *Peter*'s, did the like for this Chapel of St. *John*'s, as appears by his Letter Mandatory, as before.

" And that ye cauſe the whole Chapel of " St. *John* the Evangeliſt in the ſaid *Tower* to " be Whited, and that ye cauſe three Glaſs- " Windows in the ſame Chappel to be made; " to wit, one on the *North*-ſide, with a cer- " tain little *Mary* holding her Child; the o- " ther on the *South*-part with the Image of the " Trinity; and the third, of St. *John* the A- " poſtle and Evangeliſt on the ſame South " part. And that ye cauſe the Croſs and the " Beam [*i. e.* the Rood] beyond the Altar of " the ſame Chapel, to be Painted well and " with good Colours. And that ye cauſe to " be made and Painted two fair Images, where " more conveniently and decently they may " be done in the ſame Chapel, one of St. *Ed-* " *ward* holding a Ring, and giving and reach- " ing it out to St. *John* Evangeliſt, *&c.* Signi- fying perhaps thereby that King to be the Founder of that Chapel; and this was the cere- mony in thoſe days of the Dedication of holy Places to the Saints.

The firſt and chief Officer of the Tower is call'd the Conſtable, which Office is of high ho- nour and reputation: He is in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of *Kent*, *Surrey* and *Middleſex*, and is high Steward of a Court held within the Tower, and had ſeveral great Privileges belonging to him from the Ships of the

the Merchants of *London*, as of every Ship laden with Wines, coming into the Port of *London*, one Flagon before the Maſt and another behind it, of every Boat of Oiſters, or other Shell-fiſh one Maund, *&c.* There belong alſo to him every Ship, Barge or Boat or any other Veſſel that ſhall be upon the Bank of the *Thames* ſtraying, between *Graveſend* and *London-Bridge*. Every Beaſt that by misfortune falleth into the Water of the *Thames*, ſwimming between the aforeſaid Bounds, without the Protection of any: And various other Privileges. Of later Times theſe Conſtables have been more rarely ſet over the *Tower*, but inſtead thereof a Lieutenant, an Officer, ſubordinate to the Conſtable. His Salary is Two hundred Pounds a Year, the Perquiſites belonging to him are great. His uſual Fee for every Priſoner ſent to the *Tower*, is Twenty Pound, and Three Pound a Week for an Earl, and Five Pound for a Knight: For a Baron or a Degree higher, Fifty Pound at their Entrance, to whom the King allows weekly Ten Pound, whereof two parts go to the Priſoner, and the third to the Lieutenant for Lodging and Diet, and Fifty Pound to the Lieutenant upon the Priſoner's Diſcharge.

In an upper-Chamber in the Lieutenant's Lodgings, is an ingenuous Device to deſcribe the *Gunpowder-Treaſon-Plot*, ſet up about that Time by Sir *William Wade* Lieutenant of the *Tower*. The Monument conſiſteth of ſeveral Pieces of Marble, in Faſhion round, inlaid with Inſciptions on them; in the Middle of them is a larger Stone. On the Extremities ſeveral Coats of Arms of the chief Nobility. In the ſame Room is a lively Figure of King *James* I, with an Hat on, and very like him.

CHAP. X.

Of the Antiquity and first Foundation of the Tower.

IT hath been the common Opinion, That *Julius Cæsar* was the original Founder of it; but that does not appear. But it plainly appears by undeniable Records, That *William the Conquerer* built the Great and Square Tower there in the Year 1078. This Tower was by a Tempest of Wind sore shaken in the Year 1090, when Six hundred Houses in the City of *London* were thrown down by it. But it was repair'd by *William Rufus* and *Henry* I, who also caus'd a Castle to be built under the said Tower, on the South-side toward the *Thames*, and also encastellated the same round about. About the Year 1190, *William Longchamp* Bishop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*, because of Dissention between him and *John*, the King's Brother, who rebell'd, enclos'd this Tower and Castle of *London* with an outward Wall of Stone embattled; and also caus'd a deep Ditch to be digg'd about the same.

There is likewise within this Tower, a most magnificent Structure call'd the *New Armoury*, that was begun in the Reign of King *James* II, and finish'd in that of King *William*, wherein are Arms laid up in a most surprizing artificial Order and Beauty to Admiration, by one Mr. *Harris*. In this Armoury, they say, are Arms sufficient to arm out Sixty thousand Men. As to the Building itself, it is situate *North* of the *White-Tower*, and is in Length about Three hundred and ninety Feet,

Feet, and in Depth about Sixty. It hath a graceful Walk before it pav'd with Free-Stone, and planted with Lime-Trees on the outside. In the midst of the Building a comely Front, with large Pillars of Stone on each Side the Gate, two of the *Dorick* Order.

On the *South*-side of *Cæsar*'s Chapel a Foundation is now laying for large Store-Houses; where in Digging the Workmen met with old Foundations of above three Yards in Breadth; which is so hard cemented that they are forc'd to break it up with Beetles and Wedges, and is thought to have been the Foundation of some ancient Tower standing there.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Mint.

THE Mint is the Office where the King's Coyn is made either Gold or Silver, and has been for a long Time in the Tower. To the Mint belong divers Officers.

1. The Warden who is the Chief; and by his Office is to receive the Silver from the Goldsmiths, and to pay them for it; and also is to oversee all the rest that belong to this Office.

2. The Master Worker who receiveth the Silver from the Warden, causeth it to be melted, and delivers it to the Moniers, and takes it from them again when it is made.

3. The Comptroller, who is to see that the Money be made the just Assize; to oversee the Officers and controul them, if the Money be not as it ought to be.

4. The Master of the Assay, who weigheth the Silver, and sees whether it be according to Standard.

5. The Auditor who is to take the Accounts and to make them up, Auditor-like.

6. The Surveyor of the Melting, who is to ſee the Silver caſt out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is after the Aſſay Maſter hath made Tryal of it.

7. The Clerk of the Irons, who ſees that the Irons be clean, and fit to work with.

8. The Engraver which engraveth the Stamps for the Money.

9. The Smiter of Irons, who after they are graven ſmiteth them upon the Money.

10. The Melters, that melt the Bullion before it comes to coyning.

11. The Blanchers, who anneal, boil and cleaſe the Money,

12. The Moniers who are ſome to ſheer the Money, ſome to forge it, ſome to beat it broad, ſome to round it, and ſome to ſtamp or coin it. Beſides ſome other Officers.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Office of Ordnance.

THIS is an Office of great Account and Importance, it being the ſtanding and grand Magazine for all the Utenſils, Inſtruments and Weapons of War, as well by Sea as by Land, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; having the Superintendance, ordering and diſpoſing as well of the grand Magazine lodg'd in the Storehouſe in the Tower, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Windſor*, and elſewhere. In which Places is Ammunition at all Times for as many Land and Sea Forces, as may not only defend the Kingdom, but be ſerviceable to our Neighbours

bours in League and Friendſhip with us, and formidable to our Enemies.

The Principal Officer at this Time is ſtil'd, the Maſter-General of the Ordnance, who has under him. 1. A Lieutenant-General. 2. A Surveyor. 3. A Clerk. 4. A Keeper of the Stores. 5. The Clerk of the Deliveries. 6. The Treaſurer and Paymaſter. All which do hold their Places by Patent under the great Seal of *England*, and have their Clerks for the Management of their reſpective Offices.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Office of Keeping the Records in the Tower.

THE Records are repoſited in two Places chiefly, in the Office and the Chapel, commonly call'd *Julius Cæſar*'s Chapel in the White-Tower. The Place where the Office is kept is call'd *Wakefield*'s Tower, which joins to the Bloody Tower near Traytor's-Gate. The Rooms which are Three in Number one above another, beſides the large round Room where the Rolls lye, is beautifully wainſcotted and furniſh'd with Preſſes, round each Room, within which are Shelves and Repoſitories for the Reception of Records as they ſhall be ſent thither from Time to Time.

Vaſt Quantities of other Records lie in the Chapel of the White-Tower confuſedly in Heaps. But by ſpecial Command from above ſeveral Hands have been employ'd for divers Years, for examining them and reducing them into good Order. Theſe Records contain beſides Bills, Anſwers, *&c.* in Chancery, the Foundation

Foundation of Abbeys and other Religious Houſes, the Diſſolution of them, and alſo the Donation of the Lands belonging to them. Leagues and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Originals of all the Laws that have been acted or recorded: The Metes and Bounds of all Foreſts and many other Matters of the like Nature, Bulls, Briefs, *&c.* from the Time of King *John*. This Office has a Keeper appointed by Authority and Clerks appointed, who give conſtant Attendance, and any Perſon may peruſe or examine any of the aforeſaid Records, paying reaſonable Fees.

In the Tower of *London* are kept the Imperial Crown, the Mound the Sceptre, the Jewels, and other Royal Treaſure call'd the *Regalia* to be uſed at Coronations, *&c.* The Place where they are kept is at the Eaſt-End of the New Armoury. It was cuſtomary before *Blood* ſtole the Crown for Perſons whoſe Curioſities induc'd them to ſee thoſe Things to be admitted into the Room where they were kept, and to take them into their Hands, but ſince that Time, the Place is inclos'd with Iron-Grates, ſo that they may be ſeen but none are admitted into the Room.

Theſe *Regalia* conſiſt in theſe Things following.

1. The Imperial Crown, with which all the Kings of *England* have been crown'd ever ſince the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor.

2. The Orb or Globe held in the King's Left-Hand at the Coronation; on the Top of which is a Jewel near an Inch and half in Height.

3. The

3. The Royal Sceptre with the Croſs, which has another Jewel of great Value under it.

4. The Sceptre with the Dove, being the Emblem of Peace.

5. St. *Edward*'s Staff all beaten Gold; carried before the King at the Coronation.

6. A rich Salt-Seller of State; the Figure of the Tower, us'd at the King's Table on the Coronation.

8. *Curtana*, or the Sword of Mercy; born between the Two Swords of Juſtice; the Spiritual and Temporal at the Coronation.

8. A noble Silver Font, double gilt, that the Kings and Royal Family were Chriſtened in.

9. A large Silver Fountain, preſented to King *Charles* II. by the Town of *Plymouth*.

10. Queen *Anne*'s *Diadem* or *Circlet*, which ſhe wore in proceeding to her Coronation.

11. The Coronation-Crown, made for the late Queen *Mary*.

12. The Rich Crown of State, which his Majeſty wears on his Throne in Parliament. In which is a large Emerald Seven Inches round; a Pearl the fineſt in the World, and a Ruby of ineſtimable Value.

13. A Globe and Sceptre made for the late Queen *Mary*.

14. An Ivory Sceptre with a Dove, made for the late King *James*'s Queen.

15. The Gold Spurs and the *Armilla*'s, that are worn at the Coronation.

16. The *Ampulla* or *Eagle of Gold*, which holds the Holy Oyl, that the Kings and Queens are anointed with, and the Golden Spoon that the Biſhop pours the Oyl into; which are Pieces of great Antiquity.

Of

Of the Lions.

There is another *Custody* in the Tower, which concerns the keeping and providing for the Lions there and other wild savage Creatures on the West-part of the Tower: These consist of Lions, Leopards, Tygers, Eagles, *Swedish* Owls, Cats of the Mountains, a Jackal, *&c.*

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Houses for Students of the Law, call'd Inns *of* Court *and* Chancery.

THERE is in and about this City, an whole University as it were of Students, Practisers, or Pleaders, and Judges of the Laws of this Realm: Not living on common Stipends as in other Universities, but at their own Expence, being maintain'd either by their Places or Practice; or otherwise by their proper Revenues, or Exhibitions of Parents or Friends. For the younger Sort are either Gentlemen or the Sons of Gentlemen, or other wealthy Persons.

Of these Houses there be at this Day 14: Whereof Nine stand within the Liberties of the City, and Five in the Suburbs, *viz.*

Within the Liberties.	Serjeants-Inn in Fleetstreet,	For Judges and Serjeants only.
	Serjeants-Inn in Chancery-lane,	
	The Inner-Temple } In Fleetstreet,	Houses of Court.
	The Middle-Temple }	
	Clifford's-Inn in Fleetstreet,	Houses of Chancery.
	Thavie's-Inn in Holborn,	
	Furnival's-Inn in Holborn,	
	Barnard's-Inn in Holborn,	
	Staple-Inn in Holborn,	
Without the Liberties.	Gray's-Inn in Holborn,	Houses of Court.
	Lincoln's-Inn in Chancery-lane.	
	Clement's-Inn,	Houses of Chancery without Temple-Bar, within the Liberty of Westminster.
	New-Inn,	
	Lyon's-Inn,	

The Houses of Court are repleniſh'd partly with Young Students and partly with Graduates and Practiſers of the Law.

But the Inns of *Chancery*, being as it were Provinces ſeverally ſubjected to the Inns of Court,

Court, are chiefly furniſh'd with Officers, Attorneys, Sollicitors and Clerks that follow the Courts of the *King*'s-*Bench*, or *Common-Pleas*. But there are alſo other young Students that come thither from the Univerſities, and ſometimes immediately from Grammar-Schools. And theſe having ſpent ſome Time in ſtudying upon the Elements and Grounds of the Law, and having perform'd the Exerciſe of their own Houſes, called *Boltas Moots*, and *putting of Caſes*; they proceed to be admitted and become Students in ſome of theſe Four Houſes or Inns of Court. Where continuing for the ſpace of Seven Years or thereabouts, they frequent Readings, Meetings, Boltings, and other Learned Exerciſes. Whereby growing ripe in the Knowledge of the Laws they are either, by the general Conſent of the Benchers or Readers, or by the ſpecial Privilege of the Preſent Reader, call'd to the Degree of *Utter Barriſters*, and ſo enabled to be common Counſellors and to practice the Law, both in their Chambers and at the Bar.

CHAP. XV.

Of Schools and other Houſes of Learning.

IN the Reign of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry* II. (ſaith *Fitz. Stephen*) there were in *London* three principal Churches, which had famous Schools. Upon Feſtival-Days the Maſters made ſolemn Meetings in the Churches, where their Scholars diſputed logically and demonſtratively; ſome diſputed for ſhew, others to trace out the Truth: And cunning Sophiſters were thought brave Scholars, when they flow'd with Words.

Words. The Boys of divers Schools did cap or put Verſes, and contended about the Principles of *Grammar*. Some with *Epigrams* and Rhimes nipping and quipping their Fellows, and the Faults of others, which mov'd much Laughter among the Auditors.

The Three principal Churches which had theſe Schools, muſt needs be the Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s for one, becauſe by a general Council holden in the Year of *Chriſt* 1176, at *Rome* it was decreed, That every Cathedral Church ſhould have its Schoolmaſter to teach poor Scholars.

The ſecond, as moſt ancient, may ſeem to be the Monaſtery of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter*, ſpoken of by *Ingulphus*, Abbot of *Crowland*, in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, the third ſeems to have been at the Monaſtery of St. *Saviour*'s at *Bermondſey* in *Southwark*: For other Priories, Fryeries, Colleges and Hoſpitals in this City were rais'd ſince that Time.

King *Henry* VI, in the 24 Year of his Reign, by Patent appointed, That there ſhould be in *London Grammar*-Schools, beſides St. *Paul*'s, at St. *Martin*'s *Le Grand*, St. *Mary Le Bow* in *Cheap*, St. *Duſtan*'s in the *Weſt*, and St. *Anthony*'s. And the next Year, to wit, in the Year 1349, the ſaid King ordain'd by Parliament, That Four other *Grammar*-Schools ſhould be erected, to wit, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*'s in *Oldborn*, *Allhallows* the Great in *Thames-ſtreet*, St. *Peter*'s upon *Cornhill*, and Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* of *Acon* in *Weſt-Cheap*.

Paul's-School, in Place of an old ruin'd Houſe was ſtately built, and largely endow'd in the Year 1512, by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of St. *Paul*'s for One hundred fifty-three poor Mens Children, for which there was

was appointed a Master, Surmaster, and a Chaplain.

Again, in the Year 1553, after the erection of *Christ's-Hospital* (in the late dissolv'd House of the *Grey-Fryars*) a great Number of poor Children being taken in, a School was set-up there at the Charge of the Citizens.

Also in the Year 1561 the *Merchant-Taylors* of *London* founded one notable Free-*Grammar*-School in the Parish of St. *Laurence Pountney*.

As for the Meeting of the Scoolmasters on Festival-Days at Festival Churches, and the Disputing of the Scholars Logically, that has long since been discontinu'd. But the arguing of the School-Boys about the Principles of *Grammar*, was continu'd till of late Times; for *Stow* writes, That when he was a Youth he hath Yearly seen (on the Eve of St. *Bartholomew* the Apostle) the Scholars of divers *Grammar*-Schools repair unto the Church-yard of St. *Bartholomew*, the Priory of *Smithfield*, where (upon a Bank boarded about under a Tree) some one Scholar hath stepp'd up, and there hath oppos'd and answer'd, till he were by some better Scholar oppos'd and put down, and the Overcomer taking the Place, did like as the first, and in the End, the best Opposers and Answerers had Rewards. And that those that repair'd to these Exercises were the Masters and Scholars of the Free-Schools of St. *Paul's* in *London*, of St. *Peter's* at *Westminster*, of St. *Thomas Acon's-Hospital*, and of St. *Anthony's-Hospital*, and the Victors were rewarded with Bows and Arrows of Silver, given to them by *Martin Bowes*, Goldsmith.

And after the Encouragement fail'd, the Scholars of St. *Paul's*, would call the Scholars of St. *Anthony's*, St. *Anthony's Pigs*; and they again them

them *Pidgeons* of St. *Paul*'s, becauſe many Pidgeons were bred in St. *Paul*'s Church. And St. *Anthony* was always figur'd with a Pig following him; and mindful of the former Uſage they did for a long ſeaſon (diſorderly in open Street) provoke one another with *ſalve*: *Salve tu quoque. Placet tibi mecum diſputare? Placet*: And ſo proceeding from thence to Queſtions in *Grammar*, they uſually fell from Words to Blows, with their Satchels full of Books, many time in ſo great Heaps that they troubled the Streets and Paſſengers; ſo that finally they were reſtrain'd.

Of GRESHAM-COLLEGE.

Sir *Thomas Greſham* Knight, Queen *Elizabeth*'s Merchant, and Citizen of the Company of *Mercers*, did, by his Laſt *Will and Teſtament*, made in the Year 1575, give the *Royal-Exchange* and all the Buildings thereunto appertain ng, the one Moyety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* and their Succeſſors, in Truſt to find Four Perſons to read Lectures of *Divinity*, *Aſtronomy*, *Muſick*, and *Geometry*, within his Dwelling-Houſe in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, allowing them Salaries of 50 *l. per Annum* a-piece. The other Moyety to the *Mercers* to find Three Readers, that is, in *Civil-Law*, *Phyſick* and *Rhetorick*, within the ſaid Dwelling-Houſe, allowing them the Salaries of 50 *l. per Annum* each. Theſe Salaries and other Bequeſts of Sir *Thomas Greſham* amounting in all to 603 *l.* odd Money *per Annum*, are payable out of the Rents of the *Exchange*, and other Rents of Houſes belonging thereunto. But the exceſſive Charges in Rebuilding the *Exchange*, by a Model that was ſhewn to and lik'd by King *Charles* II, which coſt no leſs than Eighty thouſand Pounds, hath

put

put the Company in Debt, and somewhat post-pon'd the Payment of the Salaries.

These Lectures are read Daily in *Term*-times, by every one upon his Day, in the Morning between Nine and Ten in *Latin*; in the Afternoon between Two and Three in *English*; saving that the *Musick*-Lecture is read in *English* only on *Thursday* and *Saturday* in the Afternoon between Three and Four of the Clock.

After the Great Fire of *London* (this College escaping in that Conflagration) the City made Use of it for their Court and Chamber, and for other publick Uses: The Inner Court-yard for the Meeting of the Merchants, until such Time as the *Royal Exchange* might be rebuilt. Also the Galleries above the Court-yard without, and the *Piazza's* about the Inner-Court, where the Merchants met, were all converted into Shops, for those that had been burnt out of the *Exchange*.

The COLLEGE *of* PHYSICIANS.

This Society had in ancient Times their College in *Knight-rider-street*, being the Gift of Dr. *Linacre* Physician to King *Henry* VIII, from which they afterwards remov'd to *Amen-Corner*, where they purchas'd a House and Ground. Here Dr. *Harvey* (who found out the Circulation of the Blood) *Anno* 1652, built a Library and a publick Hall; which he granted for ever to the College with his Library, and endow'd it with his Estate, which he resign'd to them in his Life. The Conflagration of *London*, *Anno* 1666, consuming this House and the Ground being but upon Lease, the Fellows of this College purchas'd with their own Money a large Piece of Ground in *Warwick-lane*, whereon they erected a curious Building, which goes

goes by the Name of the *College of Physicians*. The late Marquiss of *Dorchester* at his Death bequeath'd his great and excellent Library to them. At their first Institution there were but Thirty Fellows of the Society, but King *Charles* II. upon their Request augmented the Number to Forty, and King *James* II. to Eighty. Before this Charter none could be admitted a Fellow of the College, if he had not taken his Degree of Doctor in one of the Universities; but now all those that have taken their Degree in any Foreign University are qualified to become Fellows. Of late Years many of the Members of this College for the Ease and Benefit of the sick Poor, have set up Three Shops or Warehouses for Physick; the one at the College, the one at St. *Peter's Cornhil*, and the Third at *Westminster* which they call *Dispensaries*, because there are Medicines dispens'd to several Hundred Patients weekly, the Design was that the Poor might be serv'd with good Medicines well made up at a cheap Rate. The Subscribers not making a Farthing Advantage; the Price of the Physick being calculated merely to defray the Servants Salaries and House Rent; but there are many of the College that come not into the Combination nor subscribe to the Dispensary.

The COLLEGE *of* HERALDS.

This College is seated near *Doctors-Commons*, betwixt St. *Bennet's*-Hill and St. *Peter's*-Hill, and was the antient House of *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, given to their Society by Queen *Mary*, that they might reside together for the better consulting the Affairs of the Office, and for keeping the Books of Arms Descents, *&c.* Since the Fire of *London*, 1666. which

which consumed the whole House, it is fairly and conveniently built, with a large Room for keeping the Court of Honour; together with a Library with Houses and Apartments, for the Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants.

This College or Corporation consists of a certain number of Persons skill'd in Coat Armour, their Business being to grant Arms to Persons of Wealth and Merit; for the registring of Descents and Pedigrees at their Visitations or otherwise; for the regulating of Abuses in such as bear Arms, not belonging to them but perhaps to others. And they are made use of in publick Affairs of State proclaiming War or Peace. They are to attend at the Feasts of Princes, at Cavalcades, Coronations, Funerals, *&c.* of Kings, Queens and Persons of Quality. And at these times they are to be in their Heralds Coats. And generally what concerns Honour is their care and study. Their Society consist of three Kings at Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants at Arms.

First *Garter* King at Arms, instituted by King *Henry* V, whose Office is to attend at the Solemnities of the Knights of the *Garter*, and to cause their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats or Stalls after their Instalment, to carry or cause to be carried the Garter to Kings or Princes beyond the Seas, that are elected of this Order: To make new Supporters to those new created to any Degree of *Peerage*, and to marshal the Solemnity at the Funerals of the Nobility.

The Ceremony used at his Creation and Crowning is this: There is a Sword and a Book provided; whereon he takes an Oath to obey, first the Supreme head of the Order of the Garter, which is the King, and then the Knights

Knights of the ſaid Order in ſuch things as belong to his Office. To give notice to the King upon the death of any of the ſaid Order; and to inſtruct the Heralds and Purſuivants in doubts relating to the Office. Which Oath is thus adminiſtred; he kneels down before the Earl Marſhal, and laying his hand on the Book and Sword, he takes the aforeſaid Oath, which is read to him by one of the other Kings at Arms. Then the Letters Patents are read, during which Time, the Earl Marſhal pours Wine out of a Bowl on his Head, and gives him the Name of *Garter*; and then he is inveſted with his Coat which is of Velvet, richly embroidered with the Arms of *England*, &c. Alſo with a Collar of *SS*, and a gilt Crown on his Head. His Salary is double to what the other two King's is: And he hath great Fees at the Inſtalments, given by the Knights of the Garter: And their uppermoſt Coat at their Inſtalment.

Clarencieux is the next of the three Kings, ſo call'd from the Duke of *Clarence* to whom he belonged, his Office is to Marſhal and Diſpoſe the Funerals of the Gentry under the Degree of a Baron on the South ſide of the River *Trent*, that ſhall have any publick Ceremony made at their interments. He is alſo to keep his Viſitations within his Limits, for the Regiſtring of Families, taking account of Coat Armour, *&c.*

The third King at Arms is *Norroy*, his Office is the ſame with that of *Clarencieux* for the Gentry on the North-ſide of the ſaid River of *Trent*. And theſe two are call'd Provincial Heralds, the whole Kingdom being divided into two Provinces between them.

The ſix Heralds are, 1. *Windſor*, 2. *Richmond*, 3. *Cheſter*, 4. *Somerſet*, 5. *York*, and 6. *Lancaſter*; And

And the Office of these Heralds is to wait at Court; to proclaim Peace and War: On the death of the King or Queen, to Proclaim the next to the Crown; and to attend at Publick Solemnities, &c.

The four Pursuivants are, *Rogue-Cross*, *Rouge-Dragon*, *Port-Cullis* and *Blue-Mantle*. These give their attendance likewise in the Office for the Affairs aforesaid.

A Herald at Arms is created with the like Ceremonies, as the Kings, except a Coronet; and his Coat must be of Sattin embroidered with the King's Arms. His Oath is to be true to the King, serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep Secrets, to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Bawdy-houses and Dice.

The four Pursuivants are also created by Letters Patents, their Coat is to be of Damask, with the King's Arms Embroidered: Their Oath is to be true to the King, serviceable to all Christians To keep Secrets, to be Sober, Lowly and Humble.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Sion-College.

SION-COLLEGE is seated over against *London-Wall* near *Cripplegate*; adjoyning to St. *Alphage* Church, upon part of the Place where *Elsing* Spittle and Priory formerly stood. It is a fair Building of smoothed Brick with a large Library of the same, well furnish'd with Books, erected for the Benefit of the Clergy of *London*, and the Liberties thereof. There are likewise Alms-houses for Twenty poor People, Ten Men and Ten Women. This College

College was built at the Charge of Dr. *Thomas White* Vicar of St. *Dunstan's* in the *West*, it has also been augmented by several other Donations. The Library is a spacious Room, in Length One hundred and twenty Foot, and Twenty-five Foot broad, and furnish'd with Wainscot-Stalls, Desks, Seats, and other necessary and useful Ornaments. To this Library there have been divers bountiful and well-dispos'd Persons, who have given large Sums of Mony towards the furnishing it. There being now a very good Collection of Books in Divinity and other Parts of Learning. The Library-Keeper gives Daily Attendance, Holy-Days excepted.

DOCTORS-COMMONS.

Doctors-Commons, is a large Structure situate in *Castle-Baynard*-Ward, in the Parish of St. *Benet's Paul's*-Wharf, for the Doctors and Students of the *Civil-Law*, where they live together, study the *Civil-Law*, practise and decide Causes within their own Walls in the common Hall, for doing Right to such as have Controversies about Ecclesiastical or Civil Matters. It is call'd *Doctors-Commons*, because the Doctors of the *Civil-Law* live there in the Manner of a College, Commoning together.

Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Dr. of the Civil-Law, and Master of *Trinity*-Hall in *Cambridge*, Prebendary of *Ely*, and Dean of the *Arches*, purchas'd and provided this House for the Civilians and Canonists to dwell in, being then an old Stone-Building belonging to *Paul's*-Church, but let out. They before were lodg'd in *Paternoster-Row*, in a House now known by the Name of the *Queen's-Head*-Tavern, which had sometime been an House for a Residentiary of St. *Paul's*. Here are the Courts kept for the Practice of

Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes. Several Offices are alſo here kept: as the Regiſtrary of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Regiſtrary of the Biſhop of *London*.

PUBLICK SCHOOLS.

There were Three principal Schools belonging to the three chief Churches in King *Stephen*'s Time.

In the 25th Year of *Henry* VI, groſs Ignorance in the Churchmen prevailing in *London*, as well as elſewhere, 4 grave Clergy Men, petition'd the Parliament, That they and their Succeſſors might be allow'd to ſet up Schools in their Four reſpective Churches, and appoint School-Maſters in them; *viz.* in *Great Allhallows*, St. *Andrews Holborn*, St. *Peter*'s in *Cornhil*, and St. *Mary Cole-church*. In the 34th of *Henry* VI, there were Five other Schools ſet up in other Churches in *London*, by the Care of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and Biſhop of *London*, confirm'd by the King's Letters-Patents; one within the Church-yard of St. *Paul*'s, a ſecond at the Collegiate Church of St. *Martin's-le-grand*, the third at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapſide*, the fourth at St. *Dunſtans* in the *Eaſt*, the fifth at the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*'s.

St. ANTHONY'S-SCHOOL.

St. *Anthony*'s School was ſituate in *Broadſtreet*-Ward, in the Pariſh of St. *Benet's-Finck*, near the Place where the *French* Church now ſtands in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*. This School was large and fair (and before St. *Paul*'s-School was founded) of the chief Account in *London*. The School was part of an Hoſpital well-endow'd, dedicated to St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*, the Revenues of the

the School being embezzl'd, it is now come to nothing.

St. Paul's-School.

The next Foundation appointed for the Education of Youth, both for Antiquity and Repute, is that call'd St. *Paul's*-School, built and well-endow'd by Dr. *John Colet*, King *Henry* the VIIIth's Chaplain, and Dean of St. *Paul's*. This School was founded, and a Master for it provided in the Year 1509, for One hundred fifty-three Children to be taught freely; the Dean, perhaps in that preciſe Number, having his Mind upon the Number of great Fiſhes, caught by St. *Peter* in that miraculous Draught. And ſuch was his generous and liberal Mind, that he ſettl'd his whole Patrimony upon it in his Life-time. The School is large and ſpacious, conſiſting of Eight Claſſes or Forms: Is govern'd and taught by a high Maſter, a Surmaſter, and a Chaplain, which are choſen by the honourable Company of *Mercers*. Dean *Colet*, the Founder dedicated this his School to the Child JESUS (who ſat among the Doctors at Twelve Years old) as appears by part of the Founder's Epitaph.

Quique Scholam struxit celebrem cognomine JESU.

So that the Name of it is *Jeſus*-School, rather than *Paul's*-School; but the Saint hath robb'd his Maſter of his Title.

The Founder delighted in Inſcriptions and Motto's which he appointed to be ſet up in ſeveral parts and places of the School. Over the Windows on the outſide are theſe Words engraven, *Schola Catechizationis puerorum in Chriſti Opt. Max. Fide & bonis literis.* Over the School-Door, *Ingredere ut proficias.* Upon each Win-

dow on the inside, painted upon the Glass, *Aut doce, aut disce, aut discede.* Either teach, or learn, or be gone. In the *Vestibulum* which was the Anti-Chamber to the School-Room, was this Inscription; *Hoc vestibulo catechizentur pueri in fide moribusque Christianis. Neque non primis Grammatices rudimentis instruantur, priusquam ad proximam hujus Scholæ Classem admittantur.* In another Place of this *Vestibulum* was engraven *Pueritiæ Christianæ. Joh. Colet. dec. Sti Pauli hanc Scholam posuit.* Out of the Door entring out of the *Vestibulum* into the School-Room, this Verse.

Mente { *Velis* / *Possis* / *Adsis* } *hac lege recludor.*

In the School-Room over the Door, was this Inscription: *Pueri in hac Schola gratis erudiendi. C. L. III: Tantum ad numerum sedium.* At the upper-End of the School, facing to the Door, was a decent *Cathedra* or Chair plac'd somewhat advanc'd, for the high Master to sit in when he pleas'd, and to teach, and dictate there. And over it was a lively Effigies of the Head of Dean *Colet*, and over that this Inscription: *Deo opt. max. trino & uni Johannes Coletus Dec. Sti. Pauli London. hanc Scholam posuit.* The first Master of this School was *William Lily*.

The SCHOOL *at* MERCERS-CHAPEL.

Is another School of great Antiquity, and hath been under the Patronage of the *Mercers* so long that the Founder is not known. In the Reign of King *Henry* II, there was an Hospital founded in this Place for a Master and Brethren, and Knights Hospitallers, which upon a Surrender of it to King *Henry* VIII, was purchas'd by the *Mercers*, who continu'd the School. The Master

Maſter of this School is allow'd 40 *l. per Annum* to teach Twenty-five Scholars *Gratis*.

MERCHANT-TAILORS-SCHOOL.

Another School of great Reputation, is that ſituated in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Pountney*, near *Caning* (*Canon-ſtreet*) and erected in the Year 1661, by the worſhipful Company of *Merchant-Taylors* of *London*, Mr. *Richard Hills*, ſometime Maſter of the ſaid Company gave 500 *l.* toward the Purchaſe of this Place, where the School now ſtands, which was call'd the *Manor of the Roſe*, an Houſe belonging to the Duke of *Buckingham*. This School conſiſts of ſix Forms, where near Three hundred Boys have their Education; whereof, by the Statutes of the School, One hundred are taught *Gratis*, Fifty at 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Quarter, and One hundred at 5 *s. per* Quarter, The School maintains a Maſter, whoſe Salary is 10 *l.* a Year, but his Benefits otherwiſe are very conſiderable.

St. MARY-OVERIES-SCHOOL.

In the Pariſh of St. *Mary-Overies*, is a very fair Building of Brick ſituated on the *South*-ſide of the Church, founded in the fourth Year of Queen *Elizabeth* 1562, in the Place, as ſome ſay, where the Prior of the Priory of St. *Mary-Overies* Houſe ſtood, which the Pariſhioners bought, and built the School thereon. It is govern'd by a Maſter, whoſe Salary is 30 *l. per Annum*, aud an Uſher whoſe Salary is is 20 *l. per Annum*, it is free for ſuch poor Children as are born in the Pariſh.

St. OLAVES FREE-SHCOOL.

This School was firſt ſet on Foot by ſome of the Pariſhioners, who afterwards were made a

Corporation by Queen *Elizabeth*. In this Foundation are three Schools, namely, for *Latin*, Writing, and Reading. It hath alſo a Maſter and three Uſhers. There is a Houſe for the Maſter, whoſe Salary is 60 *l*, *per Annum*, and another for the *Latin* Uſher, whoſe Salary is 30 *l*. *per Annum*; the Writing Maſter is allow'd 40 *l*. *per Annum*, and the Reading Maſter 20 *l*. *per Annum*. In this School are taught about Three hundred Boys.

There are beſides theſe ſome other Free-Schools of leſs Note, which I ſhall omit mentioning.

Of CHRIST'S-CHURCH-HOSPITAL.

The *Grey-Fryars* within *Newgate* and St. *Bartholomew*'s-Hoſpital, belonging anciently to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*'s hard by, together with St. *Nicholas* and St. *Ewen*, two neigbouring Pariſhes, were obtain'd by the City of King *Henry* VIII, in the 38th Year of his Reign; for the relieving and ſuccouring of their Poor. He alſo founded the Church out of that Religious Houſe of the *Grey-Fryars*, which was call'd *Chriſt*'s-*Church*. The King having founded the Church, it lay upon the City to eſtabliſh a ſtanding Proviſion for the Poor. And accordingly, ſome part of the *Grey-Fryars* they purpoſed for a large Hoſpital, for poor Fatherleſs Children, here to be decently maintain'd, and piouſly brought up, and fitted for Trades and Callings. And in the Year 1552, the Lord Mayor and Citizens fell upon the Reparation, and fitting up of the *Fryars*, for the Reception of the Children, and it being compleated in *September*, they took in near Four hundred Orphans, and cloth'd them in Ruſſet, but ever after

after they wore Blue-Cloth Coats, whence it is commonly call'd the *Blue-Coat-Hoſpital*, their Habit being now a long Coat of Blue warm Cloth, cloſe to the Arms and the Body, hanging looſe to their Heels, girt about their Waſte with a Red Leather Girdle buckled; a looſe Pettycoat underneath of Yellow Cloth, a round Thrum Cap, ty'd with a Red Band, Yellow Stockings, and Black low-heel'd Shoes, their Hair cut cloſe, their Locks ſhort. K. *Edward* VI. alſo gave them all the Church-Linen formerly uſed in the publick religious Worſhip of the Churches of *London*, and made the Governors a Corporation to have Authority for the Government of it. Beſides this Royal Founder King *Edward*, King *Charles* II. founded a Mathematical-School and Ward, lying on the *Weſt*-part of the Hoſpital for the Inſtruction of Forty Boys in the *Mathematicks*, eſpecially in *Navigation*, and endow'd it with 1000 *l. per Annum*, to be paid out of the *Exchequer* for Seven Years.

And by the Conſtitution Ten are to be put forth Yearly Apprentices to Maſters of Ships, that they may be fit in Time to do Service in the *Royal-Navy*, and Ten more to be receiv'd into their Rooms. Theſe Youths, who are choſen out of the reſt of the *Blue-Coat Boys*, are to be the moſt acute, and of the readieſt Wits, that they may be fit for Mathematical Studies. Theſe, as a Badge of Diſtinction, wear on their Breaſts faſten'd to their Coats, a Plate of Silver with ſome Figures ſtruck on it, the Dye whereof is kept in the *Tower*, where they are all Stamp'd. The chief Figures are three of the Liberal Sciences, *viz. Arithmetick* with a Scrowl of Accounts in one Hand, and laying another Hand on a *Blue-Coat* Boy's Head,

ving his Cap under his Arm. Another Figure repreſents *Geometry*, with a Triangle in her Hand. The third *Aſtronomy*, with a Quadrant in one Hand and a Sphere in the other. There is alſo a Figure of a Ship or two under Sail, with a Wind from Heaven blowing as it were a proſperous Gale; there be alſo in the Clouds two Angels, one of them a *Mercury*; and theſe Words wrote round declaring the Royal Founder and Year when this School commenc'd, *viz.* *Auſpicio* CAROLI *Secundi Regis.* 1673. This Badge they wear conſtantly, not only in the Hoſpital, but when they are put out Apprentices, which ſecures them from being preſs'd. This Mathematical School owes its Original to Sir *Robert Clayton*, who was the firſt Propoſer of it, and reſolving to give 1000 *l*, he induc'd Sir *Patience Ward* and another Alderman to do the like. And afterwards petition'd King *Charles* for the promoting of it. King *Charles* alſo granted a Sum of Money for the placing out the Ten Mathematical Boys Apprentices to Maſters of Ships.

The Governors have alſo repair'd an old Ward over the *North* Cloyſters, to be appropriated for other Forty Boys to be taught Mathematicks, as the King's Boys are, but are to wear a diſtinct Badge from them as belonging to another Foundation, namely the old Foundation.

There has been ſometimes a Thouſand poor Children, and more maintain'd in and at the Charge of this Hoſpital, ſome of them being young are put to nurſe in the Country, but the Charge exceeding the Revenues, they were reduc'd to a leſs Number. But now by great Benefactions ſince they are advancing towards the ſame Number, having at this Time betwixt Six and Seven Hundred Boys. There

There is a great and ſpacious Hall well built where the Boys dine and ſup. It was built after the great Fire, by Sir *John Frederick*, Alderman of *London* and coſt him 5000 *l.* At the upper End of the Hall is a large Picture, repreſenting King *James* II. ſitting there and his Nobles and the Governors, and Treaſurer, and many others ſtanding about him, with the Pictures of King *Edward* VI. and King *Charles* II. painted half way as hanging up in the ſame Table. And there is a particular Repreſentation of the Mathematical School, it is done by *Vario*, and reckoned to be worth a 1000 *l.* There is likewiſe at the other End of the Hall a large Picture more ancient of King *Edward* VI. the firſt Founder, delivering his Royal Charter for this Hoſpital to the Mayor, who kneeleth with the Aldermen behind him; alſo a Biſhop (very probably *Ridley*) and many others ſtanding about, an ancient and a fine Piece. In this Hall is a good Organ that [illegible] plays, when the Boys alſo ſing their Pſ[illegible] and Anthems, on *Sundays* and other ſpecial [illegible].

There be Eight Wards where the Childrens Beds are, and a ninth is fitting up for the Reception of Boys. In each of theſe Wards are lodg'd upwards of Fifty one with another.

The Girls have a Ward alſo by themſelves, which is fair and handſome, and indeed the beſt Ward of all, built at the Coſt of Sir *Robert Clayton*, and Mr. *John Morrice*. Which coſt near 3000 *l.* It is ſaid there will be a Marble Statue ſet up for Sir *Robert Clayton*, as his Memory deſerves to be perpetuated for his ſingular Charity to this and other Hoſpitals. Another convenient Ward is ſet apart for the Sick, where they that fall into any Diſtempers are remov'd, and due Care taken of them.

For Schools there are a Grammar-School, a Mathematical School, a Writing-School and a School for the Girls, the Masters of the three first have a 100 *l. per Annum* Salary, and the Grammar Master hath an Usher allow'd him.

The Grammar-School is ancient, the other are more Modern.

As to the Mathematical School, there has been for many Years yearly paid out of the Exchequer 370 *l. per Annum*.

The Writing-School is a very fair Structure at the End of the Great Hall lofty and airy, founded by Sir *John Moore*, Knight, sometime one of the Aldermen of the City, and President of the Hospital. It contains long Writing Boards sufficient for Three Hundred Boys to sit, and write at. It cost in building 5000 *l.* The Builders Statue in White Marble is plac'd at the upper End.

Their manner of Fare is as follows. They have every Morning for their Breakfast, Bread and Beer. On *Sundays* they have boil'd Beef and the Pottage for their Dinners, and Legs and Shoulders of Mutton for their Suppers.

On *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays* the same Dinners as on *Sundays*: On the other Days no Flesh meat: On *Mondays* Milk-Pottage: On *Wednesdays* Furmity: On *Friday* old Pease and Pottage: On *Saturday* Water-gruel. They have roast Beef Twelve Days in the Year. Their Supper is Bread and Cheese or Butter. Only on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* they have Pudding Pies.

Besides these maintain'd in the Hospital there are many, the least and youngest that are kept in the Country.

At *Ware* is a fine Building like a College, making a large Quadrangle for Boys, containing

ing a School-Houſe, and a Maſters-Houſe, and Twenty Houſes for Nurſes to keep Children. At *Hertford* is alſo a School-Houſe, and a Maſter's Houſe, and Thirteen Houſes more for Nurſes to keep Children.

St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.*

This Hoſpital formerly belong'd to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield* founded by one *Rahere*, a Gentleman belonging to King *Henry* I. About the Year 1102, and was himſelf the firſt Prior: Both Priory and Hoſpital were diſſolv'd under King *Henry* VIII, who founded it anew upon Condition that the City of *London* ſhould add Five Hundred Marks more, and gave Five Hundred Marks a Year toward the Maintenance of it, for the Relief of an Hundred Poor and ſuch of the City of *London*, King *Edward* was the Chief Benefactor to it.

When the City took a Survey of what was given by King *Henry*, they found this Five Hundred Marks Rent to lye only in Houſes out of Repairs and ruinous, ſo it would that coſt them a great deal of Money before they could make them bring in the Five Hundred Marks a Year. In the Hoſpital itſelf was found only ſo much Houſhould Furniture for theſe One Hundred Poor, as ſuffic'd Three or Four Harlots then lying in Childbed, they therefore ſet about putting it in order and furniſhing of it with Neceſſaries to receive the Number, and in King *Edward*'s Time it was fit for that Purpoſe. There are now in this Hoſpital ſeldom leſs than Two Hundred and Fifty Perſons, and one Year with another there are ſeldom leſs than One Thouſand Five Hundred that go out cur'd. They have alſo an Houſe in *Kent-ſtreet* and

and another in *Hackney*-Pariſh at *Kingſland*. Beſides there are a great many Out-Patients on whom Medicines are beſtow'd.

It was erected for ſick and maim'd People: Where great Care is taken of them and all Neceſſaries for Food, Lodging, Attendance, Phyſick and Medicaments proper for their Cure adminiſtred. For they have good able Phyſicians and Surgeons provided, belonging to the Hoſpital; who give their conſtant Attendance as Occaſion requires. And they have Matrons and Nurſes to look to them, and to ſee that they have what is convenient.

There belongs to it alſo an Apothecary to prepare what the Phyſicians direct. And the diſeas'd are duly viſited by them in the Wards where they are lodg'd, every Morning and Evening as there is need. Every one having a Bed to himſelf. And by the Care of the Matrons the Wards are always kept clean and neat.

In this Hoſpital not only poor People of the City and *Southwark* are taken in, but from any other Parts of the King's Dominions, nay, and from Foreign Countries, who when they go out receive Money and other Neceſſaries, to carry them to their reſpective Pariſhes and Places of Abode.

St. Thomas's *Hoſpital.*

This Hoſpital is ſituate in *Southwark*, but in the Juriſdiction of the City, and is properly to be ſubjoin'd to that of St. *Bartholomew*'s, being alſo appropriated for the Cure of ſick and maimed People, which are ſent thither from ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, by Certificates, from the Church-Wardens where they dwell, and are accordingly receiv'd and Care taken of them till cured.

It

It is under the ſame Government with St. *Bartholomew*'s, and was incorporated with *Chriſt*-Church, it was reckoned an Hundred Years ago to maintain about, Three Hundred diſeaſed, this Hoſpital being old was rebuilt about the Year 1695. and is a curious Structure of Brick and Stone. The Court-Room ſtanding upon Columns of Stone, between two Court-Yards; round about which are Wards and Lodgings for ſick and maimed Patients, this Hoſpital has had many noble Benefactors, but Sir *Robert Clayton* was the nobleſt of all Modern Ones, as appears by the Inſcription upon his Statue in the Middle of the 2d Court ſet up by the Governors while he was alive in grateful Remembrance of him to Poſterity. He is in his Habit as Lord-Mayor, holding a Charter in his Right-Hand. There have been cured and diſcharg'd this Hoſpital in a Year more than One Thouſand Five Hundred Perſons, and the Number is not often much leſs.

There is alſo now building an Hoſpital for Incurables, *i. e.* ſuch as not being curable, have not wherewith to maintain them, this is indeed a very noble Piece of Charity, for the Hoſpital and Maintenance is reckon'd to amount to 150000 *l.* and the ſole Gift of Mr. *John Guy* Eſquire.

Bridewell-*Hoſpital.*

This was anciently the *London*-Houſe of the Kings of *England*, to which they often remov'd their Courts from *Weſtminſter*, till being in Decay and long diſus'd, King *Edward* VI. gave it to the City in the Seventh Year of his Reign.

It is ſeated near to *Black-fryars*. It was obtain'd of the King firſt for an Harbour of harbourleſs People that lay abroad in the Streets. It was ſoon after improv'd to be a Work-House,

Houſe, not only to give Lodging to poor idle wandring Perſons, Beggars and others; but to find them Work to help to maintain themſelves.

In *Bridewell* at the Cities charge were built in thoſe Times Twelve Granaries ſufficient to contain 6000 Quarters of Corn; and Two Storehouſes which would hold Four Thouſand Chaldron of Coals, for the Proviſion of the City.

The Uſe of this Hoſpital now is for an Houſe of Correction, and to be a Place where all Strumpets, Night Walkers, Pick-pockets, vagrant and idle Perſons, that are taken up for their ill Lives; as alſo incorrigible and diſobedient Servants, are forc'd to beat Hemp in Publick View, with due Correction of Whipping according to their Offence, for ſuch Time as the Preſident and Court ſhall ſee Cauſe. The Court-Day being generally *Fryday* in the Afternoon. And to this Hoſpital are ſent ſeveral Youths as Apprentices to Weavers, Flax-Dreſſers, *&c.* and theſe are clad in blue Doublets and Breeches. This Houſe and all the Appurtenances were burnt in the Year 1666. but was rebuilt more commodiouſly than before.

Bethlem *Hoſpital.*

The Hoſpital of St. *Mary Bethlem* ſeated in *Biſhopſgate*-Ward, without the City-Wall, betwixt *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* and *Moorfields*; firſt founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary* Sheriff of *London* in the Year 1246. to be a Priory of Canons with Brethren and Siſters, and to wear a Star upon their Copes and Mantles; and to receive the Biſhop of *Bethlem*, and the Canons or Meſſengers of the Church of *Bethlem*, whenſoever they ſhould have Occaſion to travel hither.

King

King *Henry* gave this House to the City of *London*. They converted it to an House or Hospital for the Cure of Lunaticks: But not without Charges at so much *per* Week, if they or their Relations were of Ability, and if not, then at the Parish Charge where they were Inhabitants.

This Hospital in Old *Bethlem* standing in an obscure and close Place, inconvenient and too little to entertain the great Numbers of distracted Persons. The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* in the Year 1075. did grant unto the Governors Ground in *Moorfields*, where they built a stately and magnificent Structure in length Five Hundred Forty Foot, and in breadth Forty Foot, with Gardens before it, neatly ordered with Walks of Free-stone round about and Grass-Plots in the middle, and besides this Garden there is at each End another for Lunatick People, when they are a little well of their Distemper to walk in for their Refreshment. This Wall is in length Six Hundred and Eighty Foot, at each End being very high, and that Part fronting the Fields hath Iron-Grates in several Places in the Wall for Passengers to look into the Garden. This large Fabrick is built of Brick and Free-stone; the Gate all of Stone, with Two Figures of a distracted Man and Woman in Chains (two curious Pieces of Sculpture) over the Gate.

It hath a large Cupolo with a gilded Ball, and a Vane at the Top, and a Clock within and Three Dials without. The Charge of this Building was computed to amount to nigh 17000 *l.* where now with late Additions there is an Accommodation for One Hundred and Fifty Patients, whereas in the Old there were usually but Fifty or Sixty.

The

The Inside consists chiefly of two Galleries over the other, each One Hundred Ninety-three Yards long, Thirteen Foot high, and Sixteen Foot broad; not including the Cells for the Patients which are Twelve Foot deep. The said Galleries are divided in the Middle by Two Iron-Grates. So that all the Men are plac'd in one End of the House, and all the Women at the other, each having their proper Conveniences, as likewise a Stove-Room, where in the Winter they have a Fire to warm them; and at each End of the lower Gallery a large Grass-Plot to air and refresh themselves in the Summer: And in each Gallery Servants lie to be ready at Hand on all Occasions.

Below Stairs there is a Bathing-Place for the Patients so contriv'd, as to be an hot or cold Bath as Occasion requires. In the Middle of the upper Gallery is a large spacious Room where the Governors, and in the lower a less, where the Weekly Committee meet, and the Physician prescribes for the Patients. Below Stairs are Apartments for the Steward of the House the Officers and Servants, and all necessary Offices for keeping and dressing Provisions, for Washing and other Necessaries belonging to so large a Family.

The Method of admitting Patients into the Hospital is this. The Patient must be brought upon *Saturday* when the Committee meets, to be view'd by them and the Physician, and if he be judg'd a fit Object to be taken in, then there is a Warrant drawn up by the Clerk to be sign'd by the President.

And those that put the Patient in are obliged to give Bond, to take him away when discharg'd the House, or if he dies to be at the

the Charge of Burying him. From the Year 1684. to the Year 1703. there had been in this Hoſpital One Thouſand Two Hundred Ninety-four Patients, of which Number Eight Hundred and Ninety had been cured and diſcharged, which is above Two Patients in Three.

The Work-houſe *in* Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

This is of late Foundation but of ſpecial Uſe and Service to the City, for the taking Care and providing for Vagrants, eſpecially of poor Children. This Workhouſe is in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* adjoyning to that which was Sir *Paul Pindar*'s Houſe, and tho' it hath not a Peny Revenue, yet is able to maintain ſeveral Hundreds of poor Children, beſides great Numbers of idle Perſons of both Sexes; being founded upon an Act of Parliament in the 13 and 14 of King *Charles* II. which gave Power to raiſe a ſufficient Sum upon the Inhabitants of the City to defray the Charges. It is govern'd by 52 Citizens, the Lord Mayor for the Time being is always Preſident, the Aldermen his Aſſiſtants. It receives poor Children and grown Vagrants and other idle Perſons. The Children are taught to ſpin Wool and Flax, to ſow and knit, to make their own Cloths, Shoes and Stockings, and the like Employments, to enure them to Labour, they are alſo taught to Read and Write and caſt Account, and alſo the Catechiſm. The Vagrants and Beggars, Men and Women are employ'd in ſowing, beating Hemp, picking Okam and raſping Log-Wood. And among theſe ſeveral great Cheats pretending to be lame, dumb and blind have been detected. When the Poor Children have been maintain'd in the Houſe till they are of Age, they

they are by the Governors put forth Apprentices or to Services.

St. Katharine's *Hoſpital.*

This ancient Hoſpital (call'd alſo a free Chapel or College) ſometimes ſtil'd *St.* Katharine *upon the* Thames, is ſituated a little Eaſt of the Tower of *London*, and communicates its Tutelary Saint to it being ſtil'd, St. *Katharine*'s Tower. It was founded by Queen *Matilda* Wife to King *Stephen*, carried on by Queen *Eleanor* Wife to King *Edward* I. by *Phillippa* Queen to King *Edward* III. and by Queen *Catharine* Dowager late Patroneſs of the ſaid Hoſpital. It was founded for a Maſter, Three Brothers, Chaplains, and Three Siſters; and Ten poor Women call'd *Bede*'s-Women.

Sutton's-*Hoſpital commonly call'd* Charter-houſe.

This Hoſpital is ſituated near *Smithfield*-Bars, in the very Place where Sir *Walter Manny*, in the Time of King *Edward* III. founded a Houſe of *Carthuſians*, called now corruptly the *Charterhouſe*. This late diſſolv'd *Charterhouſe* belonging then to the Earl of *Suffolk* Lord Treaſurer, was ſufficiently known to be a very large and goodly Manſion, beautified with ſpacious Gardens, Orchards, Walks and other pleaſant Accommodations, enrich'd with divers Dependencies of Lands and Tenements, and well ſeated for wholſome Air, Mr. *Thomas Sutton* bought it of the Earl for 13000 *l.* and having gotten King *James*'s Letters Patents to carry on his Deſign, made over divers Eſtates, Lands and Lordſhips in divers Places of a conſiderable Value, yearly for the Maintenance of it for ever. And having begun to erect new Conveniences for his Deſign upon the ſaid Premiſes

miſes he was taken away by Death on the Third of *October* 1614, but the Work being carried on by his Executors was compleated according to the Will of the Donor. And was the greateſt charitable Foundation that ever at any Time had been given in *England* by one Man.

By the Foundation Statutes this Hoſpital is to conſiſt of a Maſter or Governor, a Chaplain for Preaching and Saying Divine Service twice a Day, Eighty decay'd Men which ought to be Gentlemen, Merchants or Soldiers and Forty Scholars, to be inſtructed in Learning by a Schoolmaſter and an Uſher, who are to be able and approv'd Scholars. All which have a plentiful Maintenance allow'd them, in Lodging, Diet, Cloths and Phyſick, living in a collegiate manner, beſides the Allowance of Money for private Expences, the Men having 6 or 7 *l. per Annum.* paid them, beſides each a new Gown every Two Years, with firing in their Chambers, beſides the Fires kept in the great Halls in cold Weather. The Boys are habited alſo in Gowns. And when any of them are fitted for the Univerſities and are elected, each one ſent thither hath 20 *l.* a Year paid him for Eight Years, and thoſe that are diſpos'd to Trades are put out Apprentices, and competent Sums of Money given with them out of the Revenues of the Hoſpital.

It is ſaid, that beſides the 13000 *l.* this Hoſpital coſt at firſt, there were expended 7000 *l.* more, to fit it for the Purpoſe, beſides which the Founder ſettled 4000 *l.* a Year Eſtate on it for ever, which is now augmented to 6000 *l. per Annum*, and is at this Time a moſt flouriſhing and uſeful Foundation.

When

When any of these Eighty old Men die, or any of these Forty Boys are dispos'd of, others are taken in to fill up the Number.

The present Governors are,

The King, the Prince of *Wales*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Shrewsbury*, the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Oxford* and *Dartmouth*, the Bishops of *London* and *Winchester*, the Lord *Harcourt* and Lord Chief Justice *Prat*. Besides those now in the Places of the Duke of *Buckingham*, and Earl of *Sunderland* deceased.

The Savoy.

In the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, situate in the *Strand*, stood another famous House of Charity call'd the *Savoy*. It was anciently a very noble House built and inhabited by *Peter* Duke of *Savoy*, Uncle to Queen *Eleanor* King *Henry* III's Queen: After him it came to the Duke of *Lancaster*, and was his Seat, being one of the most magnificent Buildings in the Nation. Afterwards it being burnt down in a Rebellion 1381. it lay for some Time in Ashes and Rubbish. But King *Henry* VII. rebuilt it in the latter End of his Reign, to be a charitable Foundation to harbour an Hundred poor People, sick or lame or Travellers, to be furnished with Food, Lodging, Firing and Attendance, for a certain Time, dedicating it to St. *John Baptist*, and endowing it royally. And over the Gate entring it was the King's Arms, and these two Lines in old Characters engraven:

King Henry VII. *to his Merit and Honour,*
Thus Hospital founded poor People to succour.

To

To this Hoſpital was afterwards added by the laſt Will of *Henry* VII. a Maſter and Four Chaplains, to pray for the Souls of him and his Queen.

In the Time of King *Henry* VIII, the Maſter having embezzled the Revenues of this Hoſpital, it came to be in a ruinous Condition, upon which the King, upon a Motion made to him by the City of *London*, diſſolv'd it, and granted the Beds and Furniture to the City for the Uſe of the Poor at *Bridewell*, and ſettled much of the Revenues of this Hoſpital upon it.

But Queen *Mary* founded the *Savoy* anew, incorporated and endow'd it. And then all the Court Ladies and Maids of Honour, imitating the Queen, furniſh'd it with Bedding and other Furniture.

In the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Chapel became a Church for the Inhabitants in and about the Parts in the *Strand* next the *Savoy*, and ſo at length became a Pariſh itſelf.

The more Modern State of this Houſe is, That in the Reign of King *Charles* II, it was made Uſe in good part as a Garriſon, and Soldiers lodg'd there. Part of it is alſo now made Uſe of as a Priſon for Soldiers, or new rais'd, or impreſs'd Men.

Aske's-Hospital.

Mr. *Robert Aske*, *Haberdaſher*, who dealt in Raw-Silk, left Twenty thouſand Pounds to the Company of *Haberdaſhers*, in Truſt, to build and endow an Hoſpital, for the Relief of Twenty poor decay'd ſingle Men of the Company. He alſo gave after the Payment of ſome Legacies the whole of his Eſtate for Twenty poor Boys, Sons of *Haberdaſhers* to be maintain'd, and have Learning in the aforeſaid Foundation

Foundation, the whole of his Estate left for that Use amounting to upwards of Thirty-thousand Pound. With this they purchas'd a Piece of Land at *Hoxton*, and built that noble Hospital at the Expence of 13, or 14000 *l.*

Here are now maintain'd upon this Foundation Twenty poor Citizens, who have each their Lodging, Firing and Diet at a common Table together; and every two Years a Gown, and 3 *l.* a Year in Money. Likewise as many Boys enjoy the same Benefit, and also are taught to Write and Cypher, to fit them for Callings.

To this Foundation belong also a School and a Chapel, where a Chaplain is provided to read Prayers twice a Day, and to teach the Children. For which he hath his Diet at the common Table, 40 *l. per Annum*, and a very convenient Apartment.

The Hospital stands advantagiously, with Grass-plots before it, and Rows of Lime-Trees.

On the Peers of one of the great Gates going in, are two Stone Statues, representing two of *Ashe*'s Hospital Men in full Proportion. The Building is sustain'd with Stone Columns, with a handsome Portico underneath, the full Length of the Structure. Under the Pediment is the Effigies of the Founder in Stone, his Gown on, and a roll of Parchment in his Hand, which seems to be his *Last Will*, and underneath an Inscription.

CHELSEA-COLLEGE.

Chelsea-College was founded in the Reign of King *James* I, not so much a College of Charity as Learning. But of later Times (the Ground escheated to the King) it hath been founded

founded a-new for a charitable Relief of Soldiers, and styl'd, the *Royal-Hospital of Chelsea*.

This Hospital consisteth of Two Wings, each 360 Foot long, and near 80 broad. It is three Stories high, on the *North* it is joyn'd by a Chapel and a Hall near the same Dimensions; and lyeth open toward the South, having a pleasant View of the Gardens adjoyning, and of the *Thames*, and of *Surrey* beyond it. It hath sixteen Wards for the Accommodation of above Four hundred Men. Several Buildings are adjoyning that make two other large Courts, and are Apartments for the Officers and Servants of the House, as Bakers, Launders, *&c.* For old maim'd Officers of Horse and Foot, and the *Infirmary* for Lodging the Sick.

Besides the Buildings, is a large Piece of Ground inclos'd, planted and made into Walks for the Diversion of the Soldiers. And before it very good Gardens and Canals running down to the *Thames*-side. It consists of Forty Acres of Ground. The Fabrick is very Noble, and the Charge of the Building is computed at 150000 *l.* There be now in this House near 500 Men, which with the Officers, Servants and Out-Pensioners make near 800. The vast Charges are defray'd out of the Poundage of the Army, which comes to upwards of 12000 *l.* *pr Annum*; besides one Day's Pay of each Officer, and of each common Soldier, once every Year, which amounts to above 3000 *l.*

There be Prayers twice a Day. There be two Chaplains, which have each 100 *l.* a Year Salary. The Furniture and Plate of the Chapel were given by King *James* II. They all Dine in common in the Hall. The Officers by themselves at a separate Table. Over Head is a noble Piece of Painting of King *Charles* II, on

on Horſeback, with ſeveral others as big as the Life, deſign'd by Signior *Verio*, finiſh'd by Mr. *Cook*; the Gift of the Earl of *Ranelagh*. The Pavement of the Chapel and Hall are Black and White Marble. In the midſt of the Quadrangle is a Braſs Statue of King *Charles* II, in the ancient *Roman* Dreſs, ſomewhat bigger than the Life, ſtanding upon a Marble Pedeſtal, given by *Tobias Ruſtal*, which is ſaid to have coſt 500 *l.*

He that is capable of Admiſſion into this Society, is one that is wounded or diſabled in the ſervice of the Crown, or that hath ſerv'd the Crown 20 Years. They wear Red Coats lin'd with Blue; and are provided with all other Clothes, Linnen and Woollen; and have plentiful Diet, clean Lodging, Waſhing and Firing. In ſhort, they live ſo well, that ſome Soldiers coming to ſee this Hoſpital, have wiſh'd to be old enough or lame enough to be admitted into the Society.

The ROYAL-HOSPITAL *at* GREENWICH.

In the like Manner for thoſe that have been employ'd in the like good Service by Sea in the *Royal-Navies*, and are reduc'd to the like Straits, another Royal and Stately Foundation is erected at *Greenwich* upon the *Thames*, on the *South-Eaſt*-ſide of *London*, where formerly ſtood a Houſe of Pleaſure for our Kings.

This Hoſpital was of King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Foundation, and after her Death carry'd on by King *William*, and afterwards an *Act* of *Parliament* made for the more effectual forwarding this Excellent and Royal Deſign. It was reckon'd divers Years ago to have coſt 50000 *l.* in Building, and will coſt 20000 *l.* more to finiſh it. There are now in it about 400 decay'd Seamen,

Seamen, who have a common Table and eat together. The Charge of this Hoſpital is defray'd by the 6 *d. p.r* Month deducted out of every Seaman's Wages. Which amounts to 14000 *l. per Annum.*

BOOK II.

Containing a particular Inſpection into the Thirteen Wards on the *Eaſt*-ſide of *Walbrook.*

CHAP. I.

The Diviſion of the City *into Four Parts, and into Twenty-ſix Wards or Aldermanries; within and without the Walls.*

THE City of *London*, taking in that alſo of *Weſtminſter*, with the adjacent Parts, that begirt them, may not improperly be divided into Four Parts. The firſt, is the City of *London* within the Walls and Freedom, which is inhabited by wealthy Merchants and Tradeſmen, with a Mixture of Artificers, as depending upon Trade and Manufacture. Secondly, the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, and the adjacent Parts, which are taken up by the Court and Gentry, yet not without a Mixture of Tradeſmen and Artificers. Thirdly, That Part beyond the *Tower*, which comprizeth St. *Katherines*, *Eaſt-ſmithfield*, *Wapping*, *Shadwel*, *Ratcliff*, *Limehouſe*, and ſo Eaſtward to *Blackwall*, which are chiefly inhabited by Seafaring Men, and thoſe that by their Trades or otherwiſe have

their Dependence on them. And Fourthly, *Southwark*, which taking in all the *Borough* almoſt as far as *Newington* Southwards to *Rotherhith* in the *Eaſt*, and to *Lambeth* in the *Weſt*, is generally inhabited with Tradeſmen, Artificers, Mariners, Watermen and ſuch as have their Subſiſtence by and on the Water.

All theſe Four Parts taken together have a vaſt Extent: For from the fartheſt End beyond *Petty-France* Weſtward unto *Blackwall* in the *Eaſt*, is reckon'd above 5 Miles; and from the fartheſt End of *Shoreditch* Northwards, to the End of *Blackmore-ſtreet* in *Southwark*, is about 3 Miles, making in Circumference above 15 Miles.

This great and populous City contains in the whole 7000 Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts and Yards of Name. Before the Fire of *London* the Houſes within the Walls were reckon'd about 13000; and that is accounted not above a 6th Part of the 4 Parts: And of late Years, whole Fields have been converted into builded Streets, Alleys and Courts; as the great Buildings about the *Abbey* of *Weſtminſter*, *Tuthill-Fields*, and thoſe Parts: Then the greateſt Part of St. *James*'s; as St. *James*'s-*fields*, *Albemarl-buildings*, St. *James*'s-*ſtreet*, *Piccadilly*, *Golden-ſquare*, all the Streets in *Soho-fields*; alſo all *Bloomsbury*, *King*'s-*ſquare*, and the new Streets thereabouts: The ſeveral Streets by St. *Giles*'s Church, *Red-Lion-ſquare*, and the ſeveral Streets abutting thereon: All *Hatton-Garden*, and the Streets on the back-part of *Purple-lane* towards the Fields. The great and little *Lincon*'s-*Inn-fields*, all *Covent-Garden*, and the ſeveral Streets abutting thereon: The ſeveral Streets in *Cock and Pie-fields*; alſo *York-buildings*, *Beauford-buildings*, *Salisbury-buildings*, *Durham-yard*, *Exeter-buildings*, *Arundel-buildings*,

ings, *Eſſex-buildings*, the ſeveral Streets by *Clare* Market. All which are very populous and full of Courts and Alleys: And in the *Eaſt* and *North*-parts, as the *Spittle-fields*, *Goodman's-fields*, with divers other Places, too tedious here to mention. All which were only Fields, and waſte Grounds before the Fire of *London*. Beſides theſe there hath been a great increaſe of Buildings, in converting of Gardens and great Houſes into Courts, Squares and Alleys.

This City was anciently divided from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* by *Aldgate-ſtreet*, *Leaden-hall-ſtreet*, *Cornhill-ſtreet*, the *Poultry-ſtreet*, to the great Conduit in *Weſt-cheap*, and ſo to the Standard, then by the Standard to the great Croſs which is in *Cripplegate*-Ward on the *North*-ſide, and in *Bread-ſtreet*-Ward on the *South*-ſide, and to the little Conduit by *Paul*'s-Gate, from whence (of old Times) the ſaid high Street ſtretch'd ſtrait on to *Ludgate*, all in the Ward of *Farringdon* within, then divided truly from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*. But ſince that, by Reaſon of the Burning of St. *Paul*'s-Church, which was in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Mauricius*, then Biſhop of *London*, laid the Foundation of a new Church, ſo far in Largeneſs exceeding the old, that the Way towards *Ludgate* was thereby greatly ſtraitned, which occaſion'd the Building of *Newgate* for a Paſſage to *Holborn*, &c.

Now from the *North* to the *South* this City was of old Time divided, not by a large High-way or Street, as from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, but by a fair Brook of ſweet Water, which came from the *North*-Fields, thro' the Wall and midſt of the City, into the River of *Thames*; this Water was call'd *Wall-brook*, from its running thro' the Wall of the City, the Courſe whereof was, and is from the ſaid Wall to St. *Margaret*'s Church in

Lothbury; from thence beneath the lower-part of *Grocer*'s-Hall, about the *East*-part of their Kitchin, under St. *Mildred*'s-Church; from thence under *Buckles-bury*, (by a great House call'd the *Old-Barge*-House, because Barges out of the River of *Thames* were row'd up so far into this Brook,) on the backside of the Houses in *Walbrook-street*, by the *West*-End of St. *John*'s-Church upon *Walbrook*, under *Horse-shoe-bridge* by the *West*-side of *Tallow-Chandlers*-Hall and *Skinners*-Hall, and so behind the other Houses to *Elbow-lane*, and by a Part thereof down *Greenwich-lane* into the River of *Thames*.

This is the Course of *Walbrook*, which was in old Time Bridg'd over in divers Places for Passage of Horses and Men, at length it was Arch'd over with Brick, and pav'd with Stone equal with the Ground, and is now in most Places built upon, so that the Trace thereof is not known but to very Few.

This City was also of old Time divided into Wards, and that near 500 Years ago, as appears by the Writings of *Fitz. Stephen*, but how much longer does not clearly appear. The Number of these Wards in *London*, in the Reign of *Henry* III, were 24. 13 on the *East*-side of *Walbrook*, and 11 on the *West*; but these 11 grew much more large than those 13 on the *East*, and therefore in the Year 1393, *Faringdon*-Ward being mightily increas'd in Buildings without the Gates, was by Parliament appointed to be divided into twain, and to have 2 Aldermen, to wit, *Faringdon* within and *Faringdon* without, which made 12 Wards on the *West*-side of *Walbrook*, and so there were 25 Wards on both Sides.

In the Year 1550, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, purchasing the Liber-

ties

ties of the Borough of *Southwark*, appointed the ſame to be a Ward of *London*, and ſo made 26 Wards.

CHAP. II.

Portſoken-*Ward*.

PORTSOKEN, ſignifies as much as the Franchiſe at the Gate. This Ward was ſometime a *Guild*, and had this Beginning, about 700 Years ſince, in the Time of King *Edgar*, or as others write, of *Canutus* the *Dane*, when 13 Knights, well-belov'd by the King and Realm, for Services by them done, requeſted to have a certain Portion of Land on the *Eaſt*-part of the City, left deſolate and forſaken by the Inhabitants, by reaſon of too much Servitude requir'd of them. They alſo beſought the King to have this Land, with the Liberty of a Guild for ever. The King granted their Requeſts upon the Conditions following: That each of them ſhould victoriouſly accompliſh 3 Combats; 1 above-Ground, the other under-Ground, and the 3d in the Water. And after this, at a certain Day in *Eaſtſmithfield*, they ſhould run with Spears againſt all Comers. All which was glorioufly perform'd, and the King nam'd it *Knighten Guild*, and bounded it as follows: From *Ealdgate* to the Place where the Bars now are towards the *Eaſt*, on both the Sides of the Street, and towards the *North*, and the Gate now call'd *Biſhopſgate*, to the Houſe of Stone, ſince that Time the Lord *Bourchier*'s; and towards the *South* unto the River of *Thames*, and ſo far into the Water, as a Horſeman entring the ſame might ride at low-Water and throw his Spear. So that all *Eaſtſmithfield*, with the right-part of the Street

that goeth with *Dodding*-Pond into the *Thames*, and alſo the Hoſpital of St. *Katherines*, with the Mills that were built in King *Stephen*'s Days, and the outward Stone-wall, and the new Ditch of the *Tower* belong'd to this *Guild*.

After this, the Church of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate* being founded by Queen *Matilda*, Wife to King *Henry* I, the Multitude of Brethren praiſing GOD Day and Night therein, in ſhort Time ſo increas'd, that all the City was delighted in beholding them, in ſo much that in the Year 1115, the Heirs and Succeſſors of theſe *Engliſh* Knights, gave to the Church and Canons ſerving GOD therein, all the Lands and Soke call'd *Knighten-Guild*, becoming Brethren of that Houſe, under Prior *Norman*.

The Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* being thus ſeiz'd of the ſaid Land and Soke of *Knighten-Guild*, the ſaid Prior was for him and his Succeſſors admitted as one of the Aldermen of *London*, to govern the ſaid Land and Soke. According to the Cuſtom of the City, he ſate in Court, and rode with the Mayor and Aldermen, as one of them, in Scarlet or other Livery, as they uſed until the Year 1531, when the Priory was ſurrendred to King *Henry* VIII, who gave it to Sir *Thomas Audley*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who pull'd down the Church. Since that Time the Ward of *Portſoken* hath been govern'd by an Alderman of *London*, as other Wards.

St. *Katherines*.

Firſt, the *Eaſt*-part of the *Tower* ſtandeth in this *Guild* or Ward, then an Hoſpital of St. *Katherine*'s, founded by *Matilda* the Queen, Wife to King *Stephen*, by Licence of the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, on whoſe Ground ſhe

ſhe founded it. Qeeen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* I, a ſecond Foundreſs, appointed there to be a Maſter, 3 Brethren, Chaplains, and 3 Siſters, 10 poor Women, and 6 poor Clerks. She gave to them the Mannor of *Carleton* in *Wiltſhire*, and other Donations. Queen *Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward* III, founded a Chauntry there, and gave to that Hoſpital 10 *l.* a Year in Land. There were alſo divers Manors, Lands, and Tenements given to this Hoſpital. It was of late Time call'd a Free-Chapel, a College and an Hoſpital for poor Siſters.

There belong'd anciently to this Hoſpital a Mill and a Garden, which were both taken away for making the *Tower*-Ditch: For which Recompence was made them. Several Queens of *England* having been Foundreſſes or Benefactors, Queens alſo became chief Patroneſſes. There was a very noble *Guild* or Fraternity founded in the Church of the Hoſpital of St. *Katherines*, to the Honour of St. *Barbara*. It was govern'd by a Maſter and 3 Wardens; it was founded by King *Henry* VIII, and Queen *Katherine* his Wife; and many high and honourable Perſons became Members of the Fraternity; as Dukes, Earls, Knights, Ladies, and Cardinal *Woolſey* himſelf. All this will more fully appear by the Beads to be bidden for this *Guild*. Which are as followeth:

Of your devout Charity ye ſhall pray for all the Brethren and Siſters of the *Guild* of our Glorious Saviour *Chriſt Jeſus*, and of the bleſſed Virgin and Martyr St. *Barbara*, founded in St. *Katherine*'s Church next to the *Tower* of *London*. And firſt, ye ſhall pray ſpecially for the good Eſtate of our moſt Sovereign Lord and moſt Chriſtian Prince King *Henry* VIII, and Queen *Katherine*, Founders, and Brother and Siſter of the ſaid

Gu.ld and Gracious Brotherhood, and for the *French* Queen, *Mary*, Sister of the said *Guild*, and for the good Estate of *Thomas Woolsy*, Priest, Cardinal and Legate, Brother of the said *Guild*; also of the Duke of *Buckingham* and his Lady, and of the Duke of *Norfolk* and his Lady, and of many other Lords, Ladies, Knights, *&c.* mention'd, which I shall not here insert for Brevity's sake.

The Order of Admission, and Benefits of the Fraternity.

Those that entred into this Fraternity were to pay 10 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Fraternity for their Admission; for which they were to be Registred; after which they were to be pray'd for daily by Name, and have a Letter with the common Seal of the Fraternity; and if they fell to decay in the World, upon producing the said Seal, they should be favourably receiv'd by the Fraternity, and be allow'd House-room and Bedding, and 14 *d. per* Week, Washing and have their Meat dress'd.

In this Hospital *Raimundus Lullius*, the famous *Hermetic* Philosopher, wrote his *Testamentum Novissimum*, as by the latter End of that Work does appear: There was in this Hospital a Choir not inferior to that of St. *Paul*'s. This House has been of late Years inclos'd about with small Tenements, and homely Cottages, and was first inhabited by Strangers, as follows:

Many of these Strangers had been Inhabitants in *Calais*, *Hammes* and *Guisnes*, which Places being lost in the Reign of Q. *Mary*, the poor People were glad to fly over into *England*. Where wanting Habitations, a Place belonging to St. *Katherines* (now a Lane) was allow'd them, which from the Countries whence they came, was call'd *Hammes* and *Guisnes*, and is the same

same Place that at this Day by a strange Corruption is call'd *Hang-Man's Gains*. Behind *Hammes* and *Guisnes*, is the *Flemish* Church-yard, which was appropriated for the Burial of the People of *Hammes* and *Guisnes*. and other poor *Flemings* that came over afterwards under Queen *Elizabeth*, and is still a Church-yard for the poorer Sort.

In this Part of St. *Katherines* was a Place call'd *Judaismus*, the *Jewry*, which being a Place of Privilege, the *Jews* (as well as others) resorted thither for their Safety, who fell off from the Religion then profess'd and practis'd; and particularly Priests that had taken Wives; and so seem'd Apostates from the Catholick Church did the same.

NB. *Eastsmithfield* was the Vineyard of *Geoffery* Earl of *Essex*, and one of the Privileges of *Knighten-Guild*, was that a Fair should be held there.

New-Abbey on *East-Smithfield*.

On the *East* and by *North* of the *Tower*, lies *Eastsmithfield* and *Tower-Hill*, without the Wall of the City; and *East* from them both was sometime a Monastery call'd *New-Abbey* (and the *Abbey of Grace*) founded by King *Henry* III. in the Year 1359, upon Occasion as follows:

In the Year 1348, 23 *Edward* III. the first great Pestilence in his Time, began and increas'd so sore, that for Want of Room in Church-yards to bury the Dead of the City and Suburbs, one *John Carey*, Clerk, procur'd of *Nicholas*, Prior of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, one Toft of Ground near unto *Eastsmithfield* for the Burial of them that died, with Condition, That it might be call'd *the Church-yard of the Holy Trinity*: which Ground was inclos'd with a Stone-Wall, and dedicated by *Ralph Stratford*,

Bishop of *London*, where innumerable Bodies of the Dead were afterwards bury'd, and a Chapel built in the same Place to the Honour of GOD. To the which King *Edward* setting his Eye (having before in a Tempest on the Sea and Fear of drowning, made a Vow to build a Monastery to the Honour of GOD, and our *Lady of Grace*, if GOD would grant him Grace to come safe to Land) builded there a Monastery, placing an Abbot and Monks of the *Cistercian* or *White* Order. This House at the general Suppression of Monasteries, was surrender'd to K. *Henry* VIII, and was pull'd down by Sir *Arthur Darcy* and others of late Time, and in the Place of it was built a large Store-house and Ovens for Baking Bisket to serve the King's Ships.

In the 30th of *Edward* III, there was a Grant to the Master, Brethren, Chaplains and Sisters of St. *Katherines*, That they for ever should have one Fair upon *Tower-Hill*, now call'd *Little Tower-hill* over against the Abbey of St. *Mary Grace*.

From the *West*-part of this *Tower-Hill*, towards *Aldgate*, being a long continu'd Street, among other smaller Buildings in that Row, call'd the *Minories*, there was sometime an Abbey of Nuns of the Order of St. *Clare*, founded by *Edmund* Earl of *Leicester*, *Lancaster* and *Derby*, Brother to King *Edward* I, *Anno* 1293, the Length of which Abbey contain'd 15 Perches and 7 Foot; near unto the King's Street or High-way. This House was first erected to receive Nuns that were brought over by *Blanch*, Queen of *Navarre*, Wife to the aforesaid *Edmund*. This Monastery was dissolv'd in the Time of *Henry* VIII, and being a large old Messuage, became a Dwelling House for divers great Men successively, whom the King pleas'd to allow to reside there. Many Persons of high Quality were bury'd in this Monastery.

TRI-

Trinity Minories.

There is a ſmall Pariſh Church for Inhabitants of the Cloſe, call'd St. *Trinity*.

Near adjoyning to this Abbey, call'd the *Minories*, on the *South*-ſide thereof was ſometime a Farm belonging to the ſaid Nunnery; at the which Farm, Mr. *Stow* ſays, that he himſelf in his Youth hath fetch'd many a Half-penny worth of Milk, and never had leſs than 3 Ale Pints for a Half-penny in Summer, nor leſs than an Ale Quart in Winter. This was kept by one *Goodman* whoſe Son afterwards employed it in Grazing Horſes, and afterwards let it for Garden-plots, and from him it took its Name, but now it is built into many fair Streets.

On the other ſide that Street lyeth the Ditch without the Walls of the City, which of old time was us'd to lye open, and was of great breadth and ſo deep, that divers watring Horſes, where they thought it ſhalloweſt, were drowned, both Horſe and Man. But now of later time the Ditch is fill'd up and built upon.

The Pariſh Church of St. Botolph Aldgate.

This Church is ſuppos'd to have been built about the time of *William the Conqueror*, but it is certain that it was betwixt the time of *Canutus* the Dane and *Henry* I.

In this Church was founded a Fraternity or Guild of the Holy Trinity, to which belong'd a Meſſuage and Houſe, call'd *Trinity-Hall*, or the Common Hall of the ſaid Fraternity, to which belong'd 8 Meſſuages call'd *Trinity-Alley*. The Steeple is tower'd with Spires at each corner, a handſome Lanthorn ſtanding in the middle. Over into the Street is a convenient Dial ſtanding out from the Steeple.

Eaſt from this Pariſh Church there were certain

tain fair Inns for reception of Travellers repairing to the City, up towards *Hog-Lane* end, somewhat within the Bars, and a Mark there shewing how far the Liberties of the City do extend.

This *Hog-Lane* [so call'd perhaps from the Hogs that ran in the Fields there] now call'd *Petticoat-Lane* and *Artillery-Lane*, stretcheth *North* to St. *Mary Spittle*, and saith *Stow* within these Fortyfour Years last past had (on both sides) fair Hedge-rows of Elm Trees, with Bridges and easy Stiles to pass over into the adjacent Fields.

The *South*-side of the High-way from *Aldgate* had some few Tenements thinly scatter'd here and there, with much void space between them up to the Bars, but now that side is built thick with Houses, and is the greatest Shambles in *Europe*. Amongst the which Buildings one memorable for the Commodity of that *East* part of this City, is a fair Water Conduit, the Water convey'd by Pipes from *Hackney* to that Place, but now not us'd by reason of the *New-River* Water brought to *London*.

From *Aldgate North-West* to *Bishopsgate* lies the Ditch of the City, in that part call'd *Hounsditch*, because that in old time, much Flesh and many dead Dogs were cast in there. Into this filthy Ditch King *Canutus* commanded *Edrick* a Noble *Saxon* who had basely slain his King, and Lord *Edmund Ironside* to be drawn by the Heels from *Baynard*'s-Castle through the City, and cast in, after he had first been tormented to death by lighted Torches. Of later Time a Mud Wall was made, enclosing the Ditch, to keep out the throwing of Filth there. Over against this Mud Wall, on the other side of the Street was a fair Field, sometime belonging to the Priory of the *Trinity*. This Field (as all other

other about the City) was enclos'd, reſerving open Paſſage thereinto for ſuch as were diſpos'd to walk into the Fields. Towards the Street were ſome ſmall Cottages, of two Stories high, and little Garden Plots backward, for poor bedrid People (for in that Street dwelt none other) built by ſome Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, to whom that Ground belong'd.

In my Youth, ſays *Stow*, I remember devout People, as well Men as Women of this City, were accuſtom'd oftentimes (eſpecially on *Fridays*) weekly, to walk that way purpoſely, there to beſtow their charitable Alms. Every poor Man or Woman lying in their Bed, and within their Window, which was toward the Street open, ſo low that every Man might ſee them, had lying a clean Linnen Cloth and a pair of Beads, to ſhow that there lay a bedrid Perſon unable but only to pray.

Tower-Street Ward.

The firſt Ward in the *Eaſt* part of the City within the Wall is call'd *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, and extendeth along the River of *Thames*, from the ſaid Tower in the *Eaſt* almoſt to *Billingsgate* in the *Weſt*. One half of the Tower, the Ditch on the *Weſt*-ſide, and Bulwarks adjoyning do ſtand within that Part, where the Wall of the City of old time went ſtraight from the Poſtern-gate *South* to the River of *Thames*, before the Tower was built.

The Pariſh Church of Alhallows Barking.

This Church ſtandeth at the *Eaſt* end of *Tower-ſtreet*, on the *North*-ſide thereof, in a large but ſome time far larger Church-yard. On the *North*-ſide whereof was ſome time built a fair Chapel founded by King *Richard* I. Whoſe heart as ſome write, lies buried there under the high Altar.

Altar. *John* Earl of *Worceſter* founded there a Brotherhood for a Maſter and Brethren. King *Richard* III new built the Chapel, and founded therein a College of Prieſts, conſiſting of a Dean and 6 Canons. This College was ſuppreſt and pull'd down in the Year 1548 the 2d of *Edward* VI, the Ground was employ'd as a Garden-plot during the Reigns of King *Edward*, Queen *Mary*, and part of Queen *Elizabeth*, till at length Sir *William Winter* built Warehouſes there. On a Table hanging up in the Church, it is thus written. This Church was much defac'd and ruin'd by a lamentable blow of 27 Barrels of Gun-Powder that took fire the 4 of *January* 1649. in a Ship Chandlers Houſe over againſt the *South*-ſide of the Church: and afterwards was repair'd and beautified again by a voluntary Contribution of the Pariſhoners. The Account of this Diſaſter is as follows. One of the Houſes in this place was a Ship Chandlers, who upon the 4 of *January* 1649, about 7 a Clock at Night, being buſy in his Shop barrelling up Gun-powder, it took fire and in the twinkling of an Eye blew up not only that but all the Houſes thereabouts, to the number (towards the Street and in back Alleys) of 50 or 60. The number of Perſons deſtroy'd by this Blow could never be known, for the next Houſe but one was the *Roſe* Tavern, a Houſe never (at that time of Night) but full of Company; and that day the Pariſh Dinner was at the Houſe. And in 3 or 4 days after, digging they continually found Heads, Arms, Legs and half Bodies miſerably torn and ſcorched, beſides many whole Bodies, not ſo much as their Cloths ſinged. In this Accident there two things very remarkable, the Miſtreſs of the Houſe of the *Roſe* Tavern was found ſitting in her Bar, and one of the Drawers ſtanding by the Bar ſide with

with a Pot in his Hand, only ſtifled with Duſt and Smoak; their Bodies being preſerv'd whole by means of great Timbers falling croſs one upon another. Alſo the next Morning there was found upon the upper Leads of *Barking* Church, a Young Child lying in a Cradle, neither Child nor Cradle having the leaſt ſign of any fire or hurt. It was never known whoſe the Child was, ſo that one of the Pariſh kept it for a Memorial. And in the Year 1666 (ſays Mr. *Stow*) I ſaw the Child, grown then to be a proper Maiden, and came to the Man that had kept her all that time, where he was drinking at a Tavern. Who aſſerted it to be true.

The Church of St. Olave Hart-ſtreet.

This Church ſtandeth at the *North-weſt* corner of *Sydon* (*Seeding*) *Lane*. The Church hath a Dial over the Street, and a Church-yard behind it. In the *South-Eaſt* Wall of this Church with an Epitaph in Latin lies interr'd Dr. *William Turner*, an antient Goſpeller, contemporary, Fellow Collegian and Friend to Bp. *Ridley* the Martyr. He was Dr. of Phyſick in King *Edward* VI days, and domeſtick Phyſician to the Duke of *Somerſet*, Protector to that King. He was alſo a Divine and Preacher, and wrote ſeveral Books againſt the Errors of *Rome*: and was preferr'd by King *Edward* to be Dean of *Wells*. He being forc'd to go into Exile in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I, return'd home after her death, and enjoy'd his Deanry again. He was the firſt that by great Labour and Travel in *Germany*, *Italy*, and other Foreign parts, put forth an Herbal in *Engliſh*, *Anno* 1568 (the Groundwork of *Gerard*'s Herbal) and there liv'd in *Crutched Fryers*.

Under

Under Dr. *Turner*'s Epitaph is this that follows.

In God is my whole Truſt, J. O. 1591.
John Orgen *and* Helen *his Wife.*

As I was, ſo be ye,
As I am, you ſhall be,
What I gave, that I have,
What I ſpent, that I had,
Thus I count all my Coſt,
What I left, that I Loſt.

The Lane on the *North*-ſide of *Tower-ſtreet*, commonly call'd *Mincing-Lane*, properly *Minchun*'s-*Lane*, was ſo call'd of Tenements there, ſometime pertaining to the *Minchuns* or Nuns of St. *Helens* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. In this Lane of old time dwelt, divers Strangers born at *Genoa* and in thoſe Parts; theſe were commonly call'd *Galley-Men*, becauſe they brought Wine and other Merchandize in Galleys, which they Landed at a Key in *Thames-ſtreet*, thence call'd *Galley-key*. They had a certain Coin of Silver among themſelves call'd *Galley-half-pence*, which were half-pence of *Genoa*. Theſe half-pence were forbidden to paſs, and it was made Felony to bring them into *England*, and the Taker or Payer of them was to forfeit 5 *l.* Yet Mr. *Stow* ſays, he has ſeen them paſs current in *England*. In this Lane is *Clothworkers*-Hall.

Water-Lane, formerly call'd *Sporier-Lane*, takes its Name from the Water-gate near the Cuſtom Houſe that it runs down to. In *Water-Lane* is ſituate *Trinity*-Houſe, which belongs to an Ancient Corporation of Mariners, founded in King *Henry* VIII's time, for the regulation of Seamen, and convenience and ſecurity of Ships and Mariners on our Coaſts. This Houſe where the Corporation uſally meets belong'd to them before the Fire of *London*, when it was burnt down;

down; it hath been burnt down a second time lately; but is now by the said Brotherhood fairly rebuilt.

The Parish of St. Dunstans *in the* East.

This Church of St. *Dunstan* is call'd in the *East*, for difference of one of the same Name in the *West*: It is a fair and large Church of an ancient Building, and within a large Church-yard. In this Church the Lord *Strange* and his Lady did publick Penance, after the manner of Penitents from St. *Paul*'s Church to this; because they gave a cause of Murder in the same Church and polluted it. In this Church stands a very fair Alabaster Tomb, richly gilded, with 2 ancient Figures of Aldermen in Scarlet kneeling; the one at one end of the Tomb in a goodly Arch, the other at the other end in like manner; and a Figure of a comely Lady betwixt them who was Wife to them both. By each of the Men a Table with a large Inscription in Verse.

In this Ward is situate the Custom-House for the Port of *London*, a large and noble Pile of Buildings burnt down in the Year 1666, It is commodiously situated fronting the River of *Thames*, having convenient Apartments and Offices for the Commissioners, Officers and Clerks above-stairs, the King's Ware-House and Vaults underneath. Built by King *Charles* the II, at the Charge of 10000 *l.*

In *Thames-street* over against *Galley-Key*, *Wool-Key*, and the *Custom-House*, have been of old Times some large Buildings of Stone, the Ruins whereof do still remain, which some think, was sometime the Lodging appointed for the Princes of *Wales*, when they repair'd to this City, and therefore the Street in that Part is call'd *Petty-Wales* to this Day.

There

There is here a Building of an odd Nature, where one Mother *Mampudding* (as they call'd her) for many Years kept an Eating-Houſe, and it ſeems that the Builders of the Hall of this Houſe were Shipwrights, and not Carpenters. For the Frame thereof (being but low) is rais'd by certain principal Poſts of main Timber, fix'd deep in the Ground, without any Groundſel, boarded cloſe round about on the inſide, having no other Wall from the Ground to the Roof; thoſe Boards not exceeding the length of a Clap-board about an Inch thick, every Board ledging over other, as in a Ship or Galley, nail'd with Ship-Nails, call'd Rough and Clenches, clench'd on the other Sides with ſquare Plates of Iron. The Roof of this Hall is alſo wrought of the like Board, and nail'd with Rough and Clench, and ſeems as it were a Galley, the Keel turn'd upwards.

Ealdgate-Ward.

The ſecond Ward within the Walls on the *Eaſt*-part is call'd *Ealdgate* or (*Aldgate*) Ward, as taking Name of the ſame Gate. The principal Street of this Ward beginneth at *Ealdgate* ſtretching to the *Weſt* to ſometime a fair Well, where now a Pump is plac'd. From thence the Way being divided into 2 *Aldgate-ſtreet*, and *Fenchurch-ſtreet*; The firſt runs as far as *Lime-ſtreet* Corner, and half that Street down on the Left-hand, is alſo of that Ward. About the Middle of this Street on the Left-hand ſide, is Bricklayers-Hall, (now uſed by the Company of Silk-Throwers).

There is alſo a fair Houſe with many Tenements near adjoyning, ſometime belonging to a late diſſolv'd Priory; but ſince poſſeſs'd by Mrs. *Cornwallis* and her Heirs, by the Gift of King

King *Henry* VIII, in Reward of fine Puddings (as it was commonly said) by her made, wherewith she had presented him. This is now the *African-House*.

Then something more to the *West* is *Belzeter's-lane*, (commonly call'd *Billeter-lane*) so call'd of one *Belzeter*, the Builder and Owner. This Place it seems formerly consisted of poor and ordinary Houses, where it seems needy and beggarly People used to inhabit; whence came an old Proverb, *A bawdy Beggar of* Billeter-lane.

Betwixt *Belzeter's lane* and *Lime-street*, was of later Time a Frame of 3 fair Houses set up in the Year 1590, in place where before was a large Garden-plot, inclos'd from the High-street with a Brick-wall, which Wall being taken down, and the Ground digg'd for Cellarage, there was found right under the said Brick-wall, another Wall of Stone, with a Gate arch'd of Stone, and Gates of Timber to be clos'd in the midst towards the Street; the Timber of the Gates was consum'd, but the Hinges of Iron were remaining on their Staples on both the Sides, and in that Wall were square Windows with Bars of Iron on either Side the Gate. This Wall was under-Ground above 2 Fathom deep, and seems to have been the Ruin of some House burn'd in the Reign of King *Stephen*, when a Fire which began near *London-stone* burnt to *Aldgate*. Whereby it appears how greatly the Ground of the City had been in that Place rais'd.

As for the Places most ancient and notable, I shall begin with the late dissolv'd Priory of the *Holy Trinity* near *Aldgate*. This Priory was founded by *Matilda*, Daughter to *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*, Wife to *Henry* I, in the same Place where

where *Siredus* ſometime began to erect a Church in Honour of the Croſs, and St. *Mary Magdalen*. This Church was given to *Norman*, the firſt Canon Regular in *England*: The ſaid Queen alſo gave unto the ſame Church, and thoſe that ſerv'd GOD therein, the Port of *Aldgate* and the Soke thereunto belonging, with all Cuſtoms and other Revenues.

Norman took on him to be Prior of *Chriſt's-Church* in the Year 1108 in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Magdalen*, St. *Michael*, St. *Katherine*, and the *Bleſſed Trinity*, which now was made but 1 Pariſh of the *Holy Trinity*, (and was of old Time) of the *Holy Croſs* or *Holy Rood* Pariſh.

This Priory in proceſs of Time became a very fair and large Church, rich in Lands and and Ornaments, and exceeded all the Priories in the City of *London* or County of *Middleſex*, the Prior whereof was an Alderman of *London*, to wit, of *Portſoken*-Ward.

King *Henry* VIII, minded to reward Sir *Thomas Audley*, Speaker of the Parliament, againſt Cardinal *Woolſey*, ſent for the Prior, commending him for his Hoſpitality, and promis'd him Preferment, as a Man worthy of far greater Dignity (which promiſe probably he perform'd) and compounded with him, ſo that the Prior ſurrendred all the Priory with the Appurtenances in the Year 1531. and the Canons were ſent to other Houſes of the ſame Order. And the Priory with the Appurtenances King *Henry* gave to Sir *Thomas Audley*, newly Knighted and afterwards made Lord Chancellor.

Sir *Thomas Audley* offer'd the great Church with the Ring of 9 Bells tun'd (whereof the 4 greateſt are now at *Stebunhith* (*Stepney*) ſold to the Pariſh, and the 5 leſſer at St. *Stephen's Coleman-ſtreet*,) to the Pariſh of St. *Katherine Chriſt's Church*,

Church, in Exchange for their ſmall Pariſh-Church, deſigning to have pull'd it down and to have builded there towards the Street: But the Pariſhoners having doubt in their Heads of after-claps, refus'd the Offer.

Then was the Priory Church and Steeple proferr'd to any that would take it down, and carry it off the Ground, but no Man would undertake the offer; Whereupon Sir *Thomas* was fain to be at more charge to take it down than could be made of the Stones, Timber, Lead, Iron, *&c.* For the Workmen with great Labour begining at the Top, looſed Stone from Stone and threw them down, whereby the moſt part of them were broken, and few remain'd whole, and thoſe were ſold very cheap: For all the Buildings then about the City were made of Brick and Timber. At that time any Man in the City might have a Cart Load of hard Stone for paving brought to his Door for 6 or 7 Pence with the Carriage.

The ſaid Lord *Audley* built and dwelt on this Priory during his Life in great ſtate, and died there in the Year 1544. Since the which time the ſaid Priory came (by Marriage of the Lord *Audley*'s Daughter and Heir) unto *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and was then call'd the *Dukes Place*.

Trinity Chriſt's Church, *now call'd St.* James Dukes Place.

At this time the Inhabitants dwelling in *Dukes Place* were deſtitute of a Pariſh Church, which the diſſolv'd Priory before ſerv'd them for, they therefore ſollicited the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to make their deſire and intention known to the King, which he did, and the King readily and gladly granted their deſire; and the Lord Mayor Sir *Edward Barkham* and the Court of Aldermen caus'd by the aſſiſtance of the Inhabi-

tants

tants and other Benefactors, to be made a very beautiful and comely Parish Church, it being call'd in the time of reedifying, *Trinity Christ's Church*, rais'd out of the long decay'd ruins of *Trinity Priory* in the *Duke's Place*. This Church was afterwards call'd St. *James*, as appears by these Verses

This Sacred Structure
Which this Senate fames,
Our King hath stil'd,
The Temple of St. James.

The Parish Church of St. Katherine Creechurch.

The Parish Church of St. *Katherine* standeth in the Church-yard of the dissolv'd Priory of the *Holy Trinity* and is therefore call'd St. *Katherine's Christ's Church*.

The Parishioners, as it appeareth by a Leiger Book of *Christ's Church* Priory, did at first meet together for Divine Service at the Altar of St. *Mary Magdalen*, in the *South* part of this conventual Church. But afterwards an inconvenience being found therein, by the confusion of their Voices, when Service was saying to the Canons in another part of the Church, and at the same time to the Parishioners aforesaid, the Chapel of St. *Katherine* was built in the Church-yard of the said Church, at the motion of the Bishop of *London*, the Lord *Richard de Gravesbende*, who was Bishop from the Year 1280 to 1303. But there happened upon this much contention between the Priors and the Parishioners which the Lord *Richard Clifford*, Bishop of *London*, in the Year 1414, put an end to by an Agreement between them.

This Church seems to be a very old Thing. Since the Building thereof the Highstreet hath been so often rais'd by Pavements, that Men were

were fain to descend into the Church by 7 Steps, but the Steeple or Bell-Tower, hath been lately built; to wit, about the Year 1504. But this being new-built, is made a very fair Church, the Ascent into it being by 4 or 5 Steps. It is said, That *Hans Holben*, the inimitable Painter, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, lies bury'd in this Church. The Foundation of the new Church began to be laid in the Year 1618. On the Back-side of the *North*-Wall of the Old Church, was a Cloyster, the Breadth of it 7 Foot and above. Which Cloister by the taking down of that Wall, being taken into the Church, gave it all its Breadth to inlarge it. In digging under this Wall there was found the Figure of half the Face of a Man cast in Lead, the Mould setting likewise upon it this Word *Comes*. Digging under the *South*-Row of Pillars they found they Scull of a Man, the Thickness of which was $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch and better, measur'd by many, and admir'd by all that have seen it. At the *West*-End of this Church, adjoyning to the Steeple, stands a Pillar of the old Church, as it stood and was there erected: This Pillar from the Basis or Foot to the Chapter or Head upon the whole Arch was rais'd, being 18 Foot high, and but 3 to be seen above-Ground, shews the Measure or Height to which the Floor of this new Church hath been rais'd above that of the old, which is 15 Foot. This Church was finish'd and consecrated in the Year 1630.

St. *Andrew's-Undershaft* Parish.

At the *North-West* Corner of this Ward stands the fair Church of St. *Andrew the Apostle*, with an Addition to be known from other Churches of that Name, of the *Knape* or *Undershaft*, because that

that of old Time, every Year (on *May*-Day in the Morning) an high or long Shaft or *May*-Pole was ſet-up there, in the midſt of the Street, before the *South*-Door of the ſaid Church. Which Shaft when it was ſet-up, was higher than the Church-Steeple. This Shaft was never ſet-up ſince *Evil May-Day*, (ſo call'd of an Inſurrection made by Apprentices and other young Perſons againſt Aliens in the Year 1517,) but the ſaid Shaft was laid along over the Doors and under the Penthouſes of one Row of Houſes and Alley-Gate, call'd of the Shaft, *Shaft-Alley*, in the Ward of *Lime-ſtreet*, there it hung on Iron Hooks many Years till the Reign of King *Edward* VI, that one Sir *Stephen*, Curate of St. *Katherine*'s *Chriſt's-Church*, Preaching at St. *Paul*'s-*Croſs*, ſaid, That this Shaft was made an Idol by giving Name to the Church of St. *Andrew*'s, with the addition of *Under that Shaft*. He therefore perſuaded the People that the Names of Churches might be alter'd; alſo that the Names of the Days in the Week might be chang'd, the Fiſh-Days to be kept any Days, except *Friday* and *Saturday*, and the *Lent* at any Time, except between *Shrove-tide* and *Eaſter*. I (ſays Mr. *Stow*) heard his Sermon at *Paul*'s-*Croſs*, and I ſaw the Effect that follow'd; for in the Afternoon of that *Sunday*, the Neighbours over whoſe Doors the Shaft hung, after they had din'd to make themſelves ſtrong, getting more Help, took down the Shaft from off the Hooks, whereon it had hung for 32 Years, and ſaw'd it in pieces, every Man taking ſo much as had lain over his Premiſes.

This Pariſh Church hath been new-built by the Pariſhioners ſince the Year 1520; and again repair'd and beautify'd in the Year 1607. At the

the Upper-end of the *South* Isle in the Choir lies interr'd the Body of *John Stow*, the Writer of the *Survey of London*, having a fair Monument, with a *Latin* Inscription, and is represented by a good Figure sitting before a Table, with a Book lying open, on which he lays his Hand; and having many Books about him: A reverend Aspect, bald on his Head, a short white Beard, and short Hair above his Ears.

Down by the *West*-Corner of this Church going to *London*-Wall, is call'd St. *Mary-Axe*; in which was at the *North*-part, *Fletchers*-Hall. In this stood a Parish Church dedicated to St. *Mary*, commonly call'd St. *Mary at Axe*. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time united to St. *Andrew-Undershaft*. Not far from that was the *Papey*, wherein sometime was kept a Fraternity or Brotherhood of St. *Charity* and St. *John Evangelist*, call'd *Papey*, for poor impotent Priests (for in some Languages Priests are call'd *Papes*) founded in the Year 1430, by 3 Chaplains or Chauntry Priests in *London*, for a Master, 2 Wardens, *&c.* Chaplains, Chauntry-Priests, Conducts and other Brethren and Sisters that should be added into the Church of St. *Augustine Papey* in the Wall. The Brethren of this House becoming lame or otherwise poor, were here reliev'd; having a Chamber, and certain Allowance of Bread, Drink and Coals. These poor Priests of the *Papey*, as also the Brotherhood of the Threescore Priests and Company of Clerks (that were skill'd in Singing *Diriges* and Church-Offices) commonly attended at solemn Funerals. This Brotherhood was suppress'd in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. Next to this is one great House, large of Rooms, fair Courts, and Garden-Plots pertaining to the Abbots of *Bury* in *Suffolk*, and therefore call'd *Bury's-Marks*, and

corruptly *Bevis Marks*. This House and Ground is now built into a fair Street, call'd *Bury-street*, and the *Jews* have of late built themselves a very stately Synagogue upon it.

Now again, in the second Way from *Aldgate*, from the Pump by the *Fenchurch-street*, on the Left-hand thereof a Lane, which is call'd *Woodroffe-lane*, and out of this Lane toward the *West* a Street, call'd *Hart-street*. In this Street at the *South-East* Corner stood one House of *Crutched* (or *Crossed*) *Fryars*, founded by *Ralph Hosier*, and *William Sabernes*, about the Year 1298. In the Place thereof now stands the *Navy-Office*, and other fine Buildings. A Prior of this House in *Henry* VIII's Time, who on a *Friday*, (a Day of somewhat more Mortification and Devotion than some others) was found at 11 a Clock a Bed with a Whore, and taken in that Posture, by Visitors appointed by the Lord *Cromwell*'s Visitors, who was Vicar General. For the concealing of this Incontinence, the surpriz'd Prior distributed 30*l.* and promis'd 30 more: Of which when *Cromwell* became acquainted, it hasten'd the Dissolution of these Monasteries.

On the *South*-side of *Fenchurch-street*, over against the Wall or Pump, among other fair and large builded Houses, stood one that sometime belong'd to the Prior of *Montz Jovis* or *Monastery Cornute* (a Cell to *Montz Jovis* beyond Sea) at *Horn-Church* in *Essex*. It was the Prior's Inn when he came to *London*.

Hard by, is *Northumberland*-Alley. So call'd of *Northumberland*-House, belonging to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland* in the 33d of *Henry* VI, but the Gardens are now built into Dwelling-Houses: Not far from this, in the Way from *Aldgate* to *Crutched-Fryars*, of old Time were certain

certain Tenements, call'd the *Poor Jury*, of *Jews* living there.

St. *Katherine Coleman* Parish.

Next unto this *Northumberland*-House, is the Parish Church of St. *Katherine Coleman*, which Addition of *Coleman*, was taken from a great Haw-yard or Garden belonging to one *Coleman*.

Lime-street Ward.

Lime-street Ward; is so call'd of making or selling Lime there, (as is suppos'd) There was in *Lime-street* sometime a Mansion-House of the Kings, call'd the King's *Advice*; but now grown out of Knowledge. There was also another great House on the *West*-side of *Lime-street*, having a Chapel on the *South* and a Garden on the *West*, then belonging to the Lord *North*; which Garden is now call'd the *Grass-yard* of the *Leaden-Hall*. This House in the 5th of *Richard* II, pertain'd to Sir *Simon Burley*, and of late the Fore-front was new built by Alderman *Offley*.

At the *West* Corner of *London-Hall-street* near *Cornhil*, stands *London-Hall*. In the Year 1419, *Simon Eyre*, a Draper, built it of square Stone in the Form it now stands, with a fair and large Chapel on the *East*-side of the Quadrant, over the Porth of which he caus'd to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*. The Lord's right Hand hath exalted me. In the Year 1466, by Licence of King *Edward* IV, a Fraternity of the *Trinity* of 60 Priests was constituted (beside other Brethren and Sisters) in the same Chapel, which 60 Priests every Market-Day in the Forenoon celebrated Divine-Service there, to such Market People as repair'd to Prayer.

And once every Year they met all together, and had solemn Service, with Procession of all the Brethren and Sisters. In the Year 1484, a great Fire happen'd in *Leaden-Hall*, which burnt much Housing, and all the Gun-stocks and other Provisions laid up there, belonging to the City, to a considerable Loss.

About the Year 1534, great Endeavours were used to have made *Leaden-Hall* a Burse or Exchange for Merchants to meet in, as they had been accustom'd in *Lombard-street*; but it was not concluded on.

The Use of *Leaden-Hall*, in my Youth (says Mr. *Stow*) was thus: In a part of the *North*-Quadrant, on the *East*-side of the *North*-Gate, were the common Beams for weighing Wooll and other Wares; on the *West*-side of the Gate were the Scales to weigh Meal; the other Sides were reserv'd (for the most part) for the making and resting of Pageants shew'd at *Midsummer* in the Watch; the Remainder of the Sides and Quadrants, were employ'd for the Stowage of Woolsacks, but not clos'd up; The Lofts above were partly used by Painters in working for the Decking of Pageants, and other Devices for Beautifying of the Watch and Watchmen; the residue of the Lofts were let-out to Merchants, the Wooll-Winders and Packers therein to wind and pack their Wooll.

As to *Leaden-hall-street*, it is spacious, and well inhabited; but the Houses escaping in the great Fire 1666, are not so sightly and uniform.

Leaden-hall is a very large Building of Free-stone, containing within it 3 large Court-yards all incompass'd with Buildings; wherein is kept a Market, one of the greatest, the best and most general for all Provisions, in the City of

of *London*; nay, of the Kingdom. The Building hath flat Battlements Leaded at Top.

The first Court-yard opens into *Leaden-hall-street*, round about it are about an 100 standing Stalls for Beef-Butchers, and therefore called the Beef-Market.

The second Market, is call'd the *Green-yard*, as being once a Green-plot of Ground. Afterwards it was the City's Store-yard for Materials for Building; but now a Market chiefly for Mutton, Lamb, Veal, *&c.* It hath in it 140 Stalls for Butchers, all cover'd; there is also Shops and Houses for Fishmongers on two Sides of this Market; there is also in it a fair Market-house standing on Columns, with Vaults beneath, and Rooms above, with a Bell-Tower and a Clock.

The third Market is call'd the *Herb-Market*, because Herbs, Roots, Fruit, *&c.* are sold there. This is about 140 Foot square. In this Yard also are a great Number of cover'd Stalls for Herb-Women, Country-People that sell Pork, Fowls, Tripe, Butter, also Fruiterers, and Sellers for many other Sorts of Provision.

In the Year 1576, a Water-pump was rais'd in the High-street of this Ward, near the Corner of *Limestreet*. For the placing of which Pump, having broken up the Ground, they were forc'd to dig more than 2 Fathom deep before they came to any main Ground, where they found a Hearth made of *British* or *Roman*-Tile, every Tile half a Yard square, and 2 Inches thick, they found Coal lying there also. Then Digging 1 Fathom into the Main, they found Water sufficient, and set up their Pump.

In St. *Mary-street* there was of old Time a Parish Church of St. *Mary* the Virgin, St. *Ursula* and the 1100 Virgins; which Church is now

call'd St. *Mary at the Axe*, of the Sign of an Axe over against the *East*-End thereof, or St. *Mary Pellipar*, of a Plot of Ground lying on the *North*-side thereof, pertaining to the *Skinners* Company. This Parish about the Year 1565, was united to the Parish Church of St. *Andrew Undershaft*, and so was St. *Mary at the Axe* suppress'd, and let out to be a Ware-house to a Merchant. Here was afterwards a Free-School kept.

Also at the *North*-End of this St. *Mary*-street was another Parish Church of St. *Augustine*, called St. *Augustine in the Wall*, because it stood adjoyning to the Wall of the City, and otherwise call'd St. *Augustine's Papey*, or the *Poor*. The Parishioners of this Church were appointed to the Parish Church of *Alhallows in the Wall*, which is in *Broadstreet* Ward. This Brotherhood, call'd *Papey*, being suppress'd, the Church of St. *Augustine* was pull'd down, and in the Place thereof there is now a Dwelling-house, the Church-yard being turn'd into a Garden. Those two Parish Churches both lying in the Ward of *Lime-street*, being both suppress'd, there is not one Parish Church or Place for Divine-Service in that Ward; but the Inhabitants thereof repair to Churches out of their Ward,

The *India*-House in *Leaden-hall-street*, was formerly the House of Sir *William Craven*, a very large Building, with spacious Rooms, very commodious for such a publick Concern.

Bishopsgate-Ward.

Bishopsgate-Ward is part without the Gate, and part within. Near to this Church was an Hospital of St. *Mary of Bethlehem*, founded by *Simon Fitz Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in the Year 1246. He founded it to have been a Priory of Canons, with Brethren and Sisters. The Design of the Foundation will more fully

fully appear by part of this Original Deed following.

To all the Children of our Mother, Holy Church, to whom this present Writing shall come; *Simon*, the Son of *Mary*, sendeth Greeting in the Lord: where among other Things, and before other Lands, the high Altitude of the heavenly Counsels, marvellously wrought by some readier Devotion it ought to be more worshipp'd, *&c.* Therefore, Forsooth, it beseemeth worthy, that the Place wherein the Son of God is become Man, and hath proceeded from the Virgin's Womb, which is the Increaser and Beginner of Man's Redemption, namely ought to be with Reverence worshipped, and with beneficial Portions to be increas'd. Therefore it is that the said *Simon*, Son of *Mary*, having special and singular Devotion to the Church of the Glorious Virgin at *Bethlem*, where the same Virgin of her brought forth our Saviour Incarnate, and lying in a Cratch, and with her own Milk nourish'd, *&c.* For the Exaltation of my most Noble Lord, King *Henry*, &c.—— And to the manifold Increase of the City of *London*.—— And also for the Health of my Soul, and of my Predecessors, and Successors, I have given, granted, and confirm'd to God, and to the Church of St. *Mary* at *Bethlem*, all my Lands which I have in the Parish of *Botolph* without *Bishopsgate*, *London*, to make there a Priory, and to ordain a Prior and Canons, Brothers, and also Sisters,—— who shall bear the Token of a Star openly in their Copes and Mantles, and to say Divine-Service for the Souls aforesaid, and all Christian Souls. And to receive the Bishop of *Bethlem*, Canons, Brothers, and Messengers of the Church of *Bethlem*, as often as they shall come here, and to

be under the Viſitation Correction, &c. of the ſaid Place, to the Biſhop of, *Bethlem* and his Succeſſors, &c. ——

This Hoſpital King *Henry* VIII gave to the City. The Church and Chapel of this Hoſpital were taken down in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Houſes built there by the Governors of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*. In the Year 1695, Sir *Thomas Rowe*, Mayor, Wall'd about an Acre of Ground, being a part of the Hoſpital of *Bethlem* adjoyning to *Moorfields*, for a Burying-place of Eaſe to ſuch Pariſhes of *London* as wanted Ground within their Pariſhes. In this Burying-place was a Pulpit erected, and on *Whitſunday*, the Mayor and Aldermen uſed to reſort to hear a Sermon. And this was practis'd in the Year 1584.

On the South-ſide of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, between that and *Spittle-fields*, was a large Cloſe, call'd *Taſſel*-Cloſe, becauſe there were Taſſels planted for the Uſe of Cloth-workers; which was afterwards let to the Croſs-Bow Makers, wherein they uſed to Shoot for Games at the *Popingey*. This being inclos'd with a Brick-Wall, was made uſe of as an Artillery-yard, where Gunners of the *Tower* did weekly repair on *Thurſdays*, and there levelling certain Braſs Cannon againſt a Butt of Earth, made for that purpoſe, they Diſcharg'd them for their Exerciſe. This Ground (being call'd the *Artillery-Ground*) gave Name to *Artillery-lane*, and is now built into ſeveral fair Streets.

At the farther End of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, without the Gate, near *Norton-folgate*, ſtood the late diſſolv'd Priory and Hoſpital, commonly call'd St. *Mary-Spittle*, founded by *Walter Brune* and *Roſia* his Wife, for Canons Regular.

This Hoſpital was ſurrender'd to King *Henry*

Henry VIII, wherein, besides Ornaments of the Church, and other Goods pertaining to the Hospital, there were found standing 180 Beds well-furnish'd, for Receipt of the Poor of the Charity; for it was an Hospital of great Relief.

Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1559, came to St. *Mary-Spittle* in great State, attended by 1000 Men in Harness, with Shirts of Mail, and Corslets and Morice-pikes, and 10 great-Pieces, with Drums, and Flutes, and Trumpets sounding, and 2 Morice Dancings, and in a Cart 2 White Bears; but upon what Occasion does not appear.

A part of the Church-yard belonging to this Hospital, had, not 40 Years since, a fair Pulpit built of Stone, and Wood in the Middle of it; but is now built into a fair Square, call'd *Spittle-Square*. And against the said Pulpit, on the South-side before the Charnel and Chapel of St. *Edmund* the Bishop, and *Mary Magdalen*, was a fair House for the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, and other Ladies, to sit in, and also for the Bishop of *London*, and other Prelates, there to hear the Sermons Preach'd on *Easter Holy-Days*.

It was for sometime a Custom, that on *Good-Friday* in the Afternoon, some Man of Learning was appointed to preach a Sermon at *Paul's-Cross*, treating of *Christ's* Passion; and upon the 3 next *Easter Holy-Days*, *Munday*, *Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, other Learned Men were appointed to preach in the Forenoon at the said *Spittle*, to persuade the Articles of *Christ's* Resurrection. At these Sermons the Mayor and Aldermen used to be present, in their Gowns, with their Wives. There was on the *East*-side of the said Pulpit, a fair House built, for the Governors

and Children of *Christ*'s-Hospital to sit in. This Pulpit was standing within this 40 Years, and the Mayor and Aldermen us'd on *Easter* Holidays to resort with the Children of the *Blew-coat*-Hospital to the *Spittle*, as they do now to St. *Brides* Church.

On the *East*-side of this Church-yard about 40 Years since lay a large Field, of old time call'd *Lolesworth*, now *Spittle-field*, which about the Year 1576 was broken up for Clay to make Brick. In the digging whereof many earthen Pots call'd *Urnes*, were found full of Ashes and burnt Bones, of Men, to wit of the *Romans* inhabiting here formerly. For it was the custom of the *Romans* to burn their Dead and put their Ashes in an *Urn*, and then to bury the same with certain Ceremonies, in some Field appointed for that Purpose, near the City.

Every one of these Pots had in them (with the Ashes of the Dead, one piece of Copper Money, with the Inscription of the Emperor then Reigning: Some of them were of *Claudius*, some of *Vespatian*, some of *Nero*, of *Antonius Pius*, of *Trajanus* and others. Besides those *Urns*, many other Pots were found in the same Place, made of a White Earth, with long Necks and Handles, like to our Stone Jugs: These were empty, but seem'd to have been buried with some liquid matter long since consum'd and soak'd through. For there were found divers Vials and other fashion'd Glasses, some very cunningly wrought, and some of Chrystal, all which had Water in them, nothing differing in clearness, taste and savour from common Spring Water, whatsoever it was at first. Some of these Glasses had Oil in them very thick, and earthy in savour. Some were suppos'd to have Balm in them, but had lost its Virtue: Many of these

these Pots and Glasses were broken in casting the Clay, so that few were taken up whole.

There were also found divers Dishes and Cups, of a fine red colour'd Earth, which shew'd outwardly such a shining smoothness, as if they had been of *Coral*. Those had (in the bottoms) Roman Letters printed; there were also lamps of white Earth, and red, Artificially wrought with divers Antiques about them, some 3 or 4 Images made of white Earth, about a span long. One of them was of *Pallas*.

Of these *Urns*, of white Earth, with the Ashes and Bones. Mr. *Stow* preserv'd one, not holding above the quantity of a quarter of a Pint, made in the shape of a Hare squatted upon her Legs, and between her Ears was the Mouth of the Pot.

There were also found in the same Field divers Coffins of Stone containing the Bodies of Men: and Skulls and Bones of Men without Coffins; and great Nails of Iron such as are us'd in the Wheels of shod Carts, as big as a Mans Finger, a quarter of a Yard long, the heads two Inches over. These Mr. *Stow* conjectures to have been the Nails of Coffins cut out of the Trunks of great Trees.

The Parish of St. Ethelburge.

On the Left Hand of *Bishopsgate*-street from the Gate, is the small Parish of St. *Ethelburge* Virgin Daughter of King *Ethelbert*, canoniz'd for her Holy Life, and from thence some small distance, is a large Court call'd *Little St. Helens*, because it pertain'd to the Nuns of St. *Helen's*, and was their House.

The Parish of St. Helen.

This Church was Dedicated to the Memory of St. *Helen*, Mother of *Constantine the Great*, it was

was ſometimes a Priory of Black Nuns, and in the ſame a Pariſh Church of St. *Helen*. This Priory was founded by *William Baſing* Dean of St. *Paul's* before the Time of *Henry* III. This was ſurrendred to King *Henry* VIII, in the 30th Year of his Reign. The whole Church, the Partition between the Nuns Church and Pariſh Church being taken down, remaineth now to the Pariſh, and is a fair Pariſh Church, but wants ſuch a Steeple as Sir *Thomas Greſham* promis'd to have built, in recompence of Ground in their Church, taken up with his Monument. The Nuns Hall and other Houſing thereunto pertaining, is now *Leatherſellers*-Hall. In this Church there was a Figure of the *Trinity*, and a high Altar of St. *Helen*, to which much Devotion was paid.

A little nearer to *Cornhil* is *Crosby* Place, built by Sir *John Crosby* Grocer; this Houſe he built of Stone and Timber, very large and beautiful, and the higheſt at that time in *London*. He was 1 of the Sheriffs, and Alderman in the Year 1470. *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and Lord Protector, afterwards King by the Name of *Richard* III, was lodg'd in this Houſe. While his Nephew *Edward* V. reigned, here he acted his Feats; and here the Citizens came to him to deſire him to accept the Crown, and ſeveral Ambaſſadors alſo have lodg'd there.

Over the way on the *North*-ſide of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, is a ſpacious Houſe built by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, and his Manſion-Houſe, which he appointed by his Will to be a College of Readers, as before is ſaid in the Chapter of Schools and Houſes of Learning.

Then in the very *Weſt*-Corner, over againſt the *Eaſt*-end of St. *Martin Oteſwich*. You had of Old Time a fair Well with 2 Buckets, ſo faſtened, that the drawing up the one let down the other,

other, but now of late in that Well is plac'd a Pump.

Biſhopſgate-*ſtreet Without.*

Not far from *Biſhopſgate* Church is *Bethlem*, a Lane wherein ſtood an ancient charitable Houſe for the Keeping and Cure of Lunaticks. But this Hoſpital being grown old and much decay'd in its Buildings, and likewiſe its Situation being cloſe and pent up with Houſes, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen erected another more commodious, which they finiſh'd ſoon after the Fire of *London*, being now built in *Moor-fields*, and old *Bethlem* was built into Streets, Lanes and Alleys.

Almoſt over againſt old *Bethlem*, formerly was a fair Houſe built by *John* Lord *Powlet*. Next to that a far more large and beautiful Houſe with Gardens of Pleaſure, Bowling-Alleys and ſuch like built by *Jaſper Fiſher*, who had been one of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, and a Juſtice of the Peace. This Houſe being ſo ſtately built by a Man of no greater Calling nor Wealth, was mockingly call'd *Fiſher's Folly*. It hath ſince been the Earl of *Oxford's* Place, and Queen *Elizabeth* hath lodg'd there. It is now built into a handſome Square, call'd *Devonſhire*-Square, the Counteſs of *Devonſhire*, having dwelt there in great Repute for her Hoſpitality.

Broad-ſtreet *Ward, eſpecial* Monuments *in this Ward are theſe.*

The Pariſh Church of *Alhallows* in the Wall, which is ſo call'd of Standing cloſe to the Wall of the City.

That which is now call'd *Wincheſter*-ſtreet, was a large Garden, adjoyning to as large an Houſe, built in the Reigns of King *Henry* VIII, and

and *Edward* VI by the Marquess of *Winchester*, Lord Treasurer of *England*. Thorough this Garden which of old Time consisted of divers Parts, was sometimes a Foot Way, leading by the *West*-end of the *Augustin*-Fryars Church, Straight *North* and opened somewhat *West* from *Moorgate*, which Foot Way had Gates at either End lock'd up every Night. Here was a great Messuage call'd the *Spanish* Ambassadors House, of late inhabited by Sir *James Houblon*. This great House built by the Marquess of *Winchester*, was in the Place of the *Augustin*-Fryars House, Cloyster and Gardens. The Fryars Church he pull'd not down, but the *West*-end thereof, inclos'd from the Steeple and Choir, was in the Year 1550 let to the Dutch Nation in *London* for a Place of Worship. But in the Year 1551 all that Church except the Choir was granted to *John a Lasco*, and a Congregation of *Germans* and other Strangers fled hither for the sake of Religion, and to their Successors. This is a very spacious and comely Church.

This other part then, the Steeple, Quire and side Isles to the Quire adjoyning, the Earl reserv'd to houshold Uses, as for Stowage of Corn, Coal and other things. His Son the Marquis of *Winchester* sold the Monuments of Noblemen (there bury'd) in great Numbers, the paving Stone, and whatsoever (which cost many Thousand Pounds,) for one hundred Pounds, and thereof made Stabling for his Horses.

There was a Glass-house where *Venice*-Glasses were made, and *Venetians* were employ'd in the Work, in the time of King *James* I. This Place afterwards became *Pinners*-Hall.

The Parish Church of St. Peter *the* Poor.

This Church was so call'd for a difference from other of that Name. *Augustin*

Augustin Friers.

The Friers Church is a large thing having a most fine spired Steeple, small, high and streight, founded by *Humphrey Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, *Anno* 1344, but this was overthrown by a Tempest of Wind in the Year 1362 but was rais'd anew, but both this beautiful Steeple and East part of the Church hath lately been taken down. The Church is very large and spacious, supported with 2 rows of Stone Pillars, the Seats are all along Benches laid with Green Cloth, stuff'd for easy sitting. The Floor with Deal Boards laid over the Stones for warmth: The Windows in the *South*-side have Painted on them JESUS TEMPLE.

On the South-side, and at the West-end of this Church is *Throgmorton-street*, in which *Thomas Cromwel*, Earl of *Essex*, built a very fine House. This was afterwards bought by the Drapers-Company, and is their Hall.

Three-needle-street, St. *Martin's-outwich.*

The Church was so call'd of *Martin de Outeswich*, its Founder, who there lies bury'd. In this Parish in *Three-needle-street*, is the *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, pertaining to the Guild and Fraternity of St. *John Baptist*. This was call'd the *New-Hall* or *Taylors-Inn*, to distinguish it from their old Hall, which was in *Bafing-lane*. K. *Richard* II, *Henry* IV, V, and VI, *Edward* IV, *Richard* III, and *Henry* VII, was of this Fraternity, who incorporated them under the Name of *Merchant-Taylors* of the Fraternity of St. *John Baptist*.

The Parish Church of St. Bennet Fink.

In *Three-needle-street*, is the Church of St. *Bennet Fink*, so call'd of *Robert Fink* and his Sons the Founders, some of whose Tenements were of

St.

St. *Bennet*'s Parish. On the *North*-side of this Street, was the Hospital of St. *Anthony*, sometimes a Cell to that of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*; For I read (says Mr. *Stow*) that King *Henry* III. granted to the Brotherhood of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*, a Place amongst the *Jews*, which had been sometime their Synagogue, and had been built by them about the Year 1031. But the Christians obtain'd of the King, that it should be dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; and since an Hospital being there builded, was call'd St. *Anthony*'s in *London*, It was founded for a Master, 2 Priests, 1 Schoolmaster, and 12 poor Men. After this 2 Messuages were given to the enlarging of their Church to 14 Priests, in the 7th of *Henry* VI, and a fair Free-school was built. One of the Proctors of St. *Anthony*'s, ty'd a Bell about the Neck of Pigs, and let them feed on the Dunghils, and if any gave them Victuals, they would know them, watch for, and daily follow them, whining till they had something given them: Whereupon it became a Proverb, Such an one will follow such an one, and whine as it were an *Anthony Pig*. St. *Anthony*'s Free-school was in great Repute, and kept equal Credit with that of St. *Paul*'s. In the Place of part of this Hospital, now stands the *Walloon* Church, having been built since the Ruins of the old Church by the Fire in 1666.

St. Bartholomew's *behind the* Exchange.

This Church is situated at the End of *Bartholomew-lane*, over against the *North* Entrance of the *Royal Exchange*. New built in the Year 1438, by *Thomas Pike*, Alderman, and *Nicholas Yo*, Sheriff of *London*.

The

The Parish Church of St. Christopher's.

Lower down towards the *Stocks-Market* is the Parish Church of St. *Christopher*'s. *West* from this Church is *Scalding-Alley*, formerly call'd *Scalding-house* or *Scalding-wick*, because that Ground (for the most part) was then employ'd by Poulterers that dwelt in the high Street call'd the *Poultry*, who used to scald their Fowls there.

Cornhil Ward.

The next Ward toward the South, is *Cornhil* Ward, so call'd of a Corn-Market, Time out of mind there held. The upper and East-part of this Ward, and also a part of *Limestreet* Ward hath been a Market-place, especially for Corn, and since for all Kind of Victuals; but foreign Butchers were not admitted there to sell Flesh till the Year 1533. And shortly after it was enacted, That the said Butchers and others should sell their Beef and Mutton by Weight; to wit, Beef not above a Half-penny a Pound, and Mutton a Half-penny, Half-farthing. At this Time a fat Ox was sold at *London* for 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* at most; a fat Weather for 8 *s.* 4 *d.* a fat Calf at the like price, and a fat Lamb for 1 *s.*

The chief Ornaments in *Cornhil* were these: First at the East-end thereof, in the Middle of the High-street, and at the parting of 4 Ways, was a Water Standard plac'd in the Year 1582, which Water was convey'd from the River of *Thames* at the Charge of the City.

There was also a fair Conduit of sweet Water castellated in the Middle of the Street, at the West-end of the *Royal-Exchange*. This Conduit was first built of Stone in the Year 1282, by *Henry Wallis*, the Mayor of *London*, to be a Prison

Priſon for Night-Walkers, and other ſuſpicious Perſons, and was call'd the *Tun* in *Cornhil*; becauſe it was built ſomewhat in the Faſhion of a Tun, ſtanding on the one End. And without the Weſt-ſide of this Tun, was a fair Well of ſpringing Water, curb'd round with Stone.

In the Year 1383, the Citizens firſt impriſon'd ſuch Women as were taken in Fornication or Adultery in the ſaid *Tun*, and after bringing them forth to the Sight of the World, they caus'd their Heads to be ſhaven, after the Manner of Thieves, and ſo to be led about the City, with Trumpets and Pipes ſounding before them, that their Perſons might be the better known. In the Year 1401, the ſaid Priſon-houſe call'd the *Tun*, was made a Ciſtern of ſweet Water convey'd by Pipes of Lead from *Tyburn*, and was from thenceforth call'd the Conduit in *Cornhil*. Then was the Wall plank'd over, and a ſtrong Priſon made of Timber, call'd a Cage, with a Pair of Stocks ſet upon it; and this was for Night-Walkers. On the Top of which Cage was plac'd a Pillory, for the Puniſhment of Bakers, offending in the Aſſize of Bread; for Millers Stealing Corn at the Mill, and for Bawds and Scolds, and other Offenders. And in the Year 1468, common Jury-Men, ſuch as at Aſſizes were forſworn, for Rewards or Favour of Parties, were ſentenc'd to ride from *Newgate* to the Pillory in *Cornhil*, with Mitres of Paper on their Heads, there to ſtand, and from thence again to *Newgate*. And this Judgment was given by the Mayor of *London*. The Citizens did alſo uſe aforetime to impriſon not only Night-Walkers, but Prieſts alſo that were accus'd of Incontinency, in the *Tun* in *Cornhil*: But this they were forbidden by King *Edward* I.

The

The next Place remarkable in *Cornhil*, is the *Royal-Exchange*, erected in the Year 1566. In order to the Building of which, the City purchas'd about 80 Houſes, and put them into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, to build a Burſe or Place for Merchants to aſſemble in, at his own proper Charges. And he himſelf laid the firſt Stone of the Foundation, being accompany'd with ſome Aldermen, every one of them laying a piece of Gold, which the Workmen took up; and the Building was carry'd on with that Expedition, that in the Year 1567, the ſame was cover'd with Slate, and ſhortly after fully finiſh'd.

In the Year 1570, on the 23d of *January*, Q. *Elizabeth* attended with her Nobility, came from her Houſe in the *Strand*, call'd *Somerſet-Houſe*, to Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Houſe in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, where ſhe din'd; and after Dinner returning thro' *Cornhil*, entred the Burſe on the South-ſide, and having taken a full View of it above and below, ſhe caus'd it by a Trumpet to be proclaim'd the *Royal-Exchange*.

This *Royal-Exchange* was burnt down in the Year 1666; but is riſen again in much greater Splendor than it was before; and the lively Image of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, under one of the Piazza's, is reſtor'd as it ſtood at firſt. This moſt magnificent Structure coſt the City and Company of *Mercers* between them 80000 *l.* There are Committees for this *Exchange*, and *Greſham-College*, who manage the Rents and Payments of it. Theſe conſiſt of the Lord Mayor, 2 Aldermen, and a certain Number of the *Mercers* Company, and the like of the Citizens, commonly one out of each of the Eleven Companies.

In the outward Structure of this *Exchange*, are

are many Niches; wherein are fix'd well wrought Statues of the Kings and Queens of *England*, as there were in the Old Exchange which was burnt in the Year 1666. And as King *Edward the Confeſſor* then was the firſt Statue plac'd in the *North-eaſt* Corner, ſo now the firſt is *Edward* I, plac'd on the *South-eaſt* Corner: that ſo Room might be left on the *Eaſt*-ſide for the ſucceeding Kings of *England*, where ſome Niches are void for that purpoſe. Beſides which there are 3 or 4 others empty, being the places of *Edward* II, *Richard* II, *Henry* IV and *Richard* III. Theſe fine Stone Figures were given by the City and ſome of the 12 Companies of *London*. But it ſeems none of 'em had any mind to ſhew their Reſpects to thoſe ſaid Kings, two whereof took away the City's Charter, and the others were Uſurpers. There are Inſcriptions under them denoting what Kings and Queens they are.

In the middle of the *Exchange*-Walk on a Pedeſtal ſtands a fair Stone Statue, repreſenting King *Charles* II. in the Habit of a *Roman* Emperor, with a Laurel about his Head, and a Truncheon in his Hand: It was ſet up by the Merchants, *Anno*. 1684.

The Pariſh of St. Peter's *upon* Cornhil.

On the *South*-ſide of this High-ſtreet, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Peter* upon *Cornhil*, which ſeemeth to be an ancient Building, but yet not ſo ancient as Fame reporteth. The Roof of this Church and Glaſing was finiſh'd in the Reign of *Edward* IV, as appears by Arms of Noble Men and Aldermen of *London* then living. There is in this Church a Table wherein it was written, I know not by what Authority, but of no late Hand, that King *Lucius* founded the ſaid Church

to

to be an Archbiſhop's See, and made it the Metropolitan and chief Church of his Kingdom, and that it ſo endur'd for the Space of 400 Years unto the coming of *Auguſtine* the Monk. This Inſcription is ſtill preſerv'd in the new built Church, and hangs in a Table againſt a Pillar.

Joceline of *Furneis* writeth, that *Theon*, the firſt Archbiſhop of *London*, in the Reign of *Lucius*, built the ſaid Church, by the Aid of *Ciran*, chief Butler to King *Lucius*. And alſo that *Elvanus* the ſecond Archbiſhop, built a Library to the ſame Church, and converted many of the *Druids*, Learned Men in the Pagan Law to Chriſtianity. And certain it is there was a Library to this Pariſh Church built of Stone, and of late repair'd with Bricks, by the Executors of Sir *John Crosby* Alderman, as his Arms on the South-end do witneſs. And this Library (ſaith *Stow*) hath been there within this 50 Years, but thoſe Books are now gone, and the Place is occupy'd by a Schoolmaſter. *John Foxton* founded a Chauntry in this Church, and *Henry* IV eſtabliſh'd a Brotherhood there.

The Pariſh Church of St. Michael's Cornhill.

As for the Antiquity of this Church we read of it in the 34th of *Henry* I, about the Year 1133. This Church was burnt down 1666 and rebuilt 1672. It was again repair'd and beautify'd in the Year 1701. This Church hath a very large pair of Organs, the Altar aſcending up 3 or 4 Steps, hath a very Noble Altar-Piece; and on each Side a Column in imitation of Marble or Porphyry, reaching up to the Cieling.

And here Note (ſaith Mr. *Stow*) of this Steeple. As I have oft heard my Father report, upon St. *James*'s Night, certain Men in the Loft

Loft next under the Bells, ringing a Peal, a Tempeſt of Lightning and Thunder aroſe, and an ugly ſhapen ſight appear'd to them, coming in at the *South* Window and lighted on the *North*. For fear whereof they all fell down, and lay as dead for the time, letting the Bells ring and ceaſe of their own accord. When the Ringers came to themſelves, they found certain Stones of the *North* Window to be ras'd and ſcrat, as if they had been ſo much Butter printed with a Lyons Claw. The ſame Stones remain to this Day. I have ſeen them oft, and have put a Feather or ſmall Stick into the Holes, where the Claws had entred 3 or 4 Inches deep. At the ſame time certain main Timber Poſts at *Queen-hithe*, were ſcrat and cleft from the top to the bottom, and the Pulpit Croſs in *Paul's* Church-yard was likewiſe ſcrat, cleft and overturn'd. One of the Ringers liv'd in my Youth, whom I have heard to verify the ſame to be true.

On the South-ſide of *Cornhil*, almoſt over againſt the Eaſt-end of the *Royal Exchange*, is *Birchin-lane*, ſo call'd of the Builder thereof.

Not far off to the Weſt, over againſt the Weſt-end of the *Royal-Exchange*, is the Pope's Head Tavern, which, with other Houſes, hath of old Time been all in one, pertaining to ſome great Eſtate, or rather King of this Realm, as may be ſuppos'd both by the Largeneſs thereof, and by the Arms; to wit, 3 Lions paſſant, gardant, which was the whole Arms of *England* before the Reign of *Edward* III, that Quarter'd them with the 3 *Flower-de-Luces*, the Arms of *France*; theſe Arms of *England*, ſupported between 2 Angels, were fair and largely cut in Stone, on the Fore-front towards the High-ſtreet, over the Door of a great Houſe, the *Pope's-Head* Tavern is on the Back-part thereof toward

toward the South; alſo one other Houſe, call'd the *Stone-houſe* in *Lombard-ſtreet*. Some ſay, this was K. *John*'s Houſe, which ſeems probable.

The *Royal-Exchange* before the Fire in 1666, was a ſtately Building in a Quadrilateral Form, having a ſpacious Court or *Area* in the midſt thereof, and round about the ſame Piazza's or Walks cover'd and ſtanding on Columns or Arches, over every one of the ſaid Arches were Niches, in which were the Statues of all the Kings and Queens from *Edward* the Confeſſor till *Charles* II. Over theſe Piazza's or Walks were broad Galleries round about, with Shops on each Side. Underneath the ſaid Walks, were Vaults made Uſe of by Merchants for the ſtoring of choice Goods, eſpecially Spices. For the Paſſages to theſe upper Galleries, were 2 large and ſpacious Pair of Stairs, the one at the South and the other at the North Entrance, as alſo 2 ſtately Portico's into the *Exchange* on the ſame Sides. And by the Southern Portico a lofty Tower, with a Clock and Chimes, and at the Top of it a Graſhopper for the Vane or *Girella*. Altho' the Building was of Brick and Wood, it was ſo cover'd with Plaiſter, that it imitated Stone-Work.

Of this Burſe or *Royal-Exchange*, Sir *Thomas Greſham* ſettled the one Moyety on the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and the other Moyety of the Profits on the Company of *Mercers*, of which he was a Member. And thus did this *Royal-Exchange* continue in its Luſtre juſt a Century of Years. For as it was erected in the Year 1566, ſo it was deſtroy'd by the Fire of *London Anno* 1666; and whereas the former was built of Brick and Timber, it is now re-built of good *Portland* Stone, and ſuch curious Architecture, eſpecially the South Front, and the 2 Pair

Pair of open *Newel* Stairs, with Half-paces, Columns, Pilasters, with Architraves Frizes, Cornices and Nices between them, that it far exceeds all other *Exchanges* in *Europe*.

In the new Erection of this stately Fabrick, King *Charles* and his Brother the Duke of *York*, honour'd the Work so far, ar when they began to erect the Columns, the King laid the first Stone of the Column on the *West*-side, and the Duke of *York* that on the *East*-side of the Entrance on the *North*-side of the Court. And in Memory thereof those 2 Columns have Royal Ornaments. For their Capitals, as Imperial Crowns and Scepters. There are let above-stairs 190 Shops at 20 *l. per Annum*. Besides the Shops with low Chambers over them next the Street, and Passages round about the *Change*, and the huge vaulted Cellars under ground, whereon this Structure is erected; so that it is, probably, the richest Piece of Ground in the World; for the Ground on which it stands is but 8 Perches or Poles above $\frac{2}{4}$ of an Acre, and doth produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

Langborn-Ward.

Langborn-Ward, is so call'd of a long *Bourn* of sweet Water, which (of old Time) breaking out into *Fenchurch-street*, ran down the same Street and *Lombard-street*, to the West-end of St. *Mary Woolnoth*'s Church, where turning South and breaking into many small Shares, Rills or Streams, it left the Name of *Sharebourn-lane*.

St. Gabriel Fenchurch.

Fenchurch took its Name of a Fenny or Moorish Ground, so made by Means of this Bourn, which pass'd thro' it; and therefore (until this Day) in the *Guild-Hall* of the City of *London*, that

that Ward is call'd by the Name of *Langborn*, and *Fenny about*. But others are of Opinion, That it took that Name of *Fanum*, that is, *Hay* ſold there, as *Graſs*-Church took its Name of *Graſs* or Herbs ſold there.

Over againſt *Fen-church*, croſs *Graſs-church-ſtreet*, is *Lombard-ſtreet*, ſo call'd of the *Longobards* or *Lombards*, *i. e.* Merchants of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, foreign Merchants aſſembling there. As the Merchants met here for Traffick; ſo the Pope's Merchants met here, and traded in their Wafer Cakes, ſanctify'd at *Rome*, Pardons, *&c.* which they brought to a good Market.

The Pariſh of St. Dionys-Backchurch.

At the South-Weſt Corner of *Lime-ſtreet*, ſtandeth a fair Pariſh Church of St. *Dionys*, called *Backchurch*, new builded, in the Reign of *Henry* VI, burnt down in the Year 1666, but fairly rebuilt. This Church was dedicated to St. *Dennis* or *Dionyſius*, the *Areopagite*, who ſuffered Martyrdom, in *France* under *Decius*.

Alhallows Lombard-ſtreet.

This Church was built in the Year 1526, and had a fair Stone Porch, which was brought from the late diſſolv'd Priory of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* by *Smithfield*, ſo was the Frame for their Bells. But the Bells, being bought were never brought thither, by Reaſon that *Mark Warner*, the Donor's Son, would not perform what his Father had appointed in his Will; ſo that fair Steeple, had but one Bell, as Friars were wont to uſe. This Church was conſum'd in the Fire 1666, and rebuilt at the publick Charge.

The next was a common Oſtery for Travellers, call'd the *George* of ſuch a Sign. This is ſaid to have belong'd to the Earl *Ferrers*,

vers, and was his *London* Lodging. Since the Fire it is turn'd into a Yard, and call'd *Grey-yard*.

The Parish of St. Edmund Lombard-street.

This Parish Church of St. *Edmund the King*, was dedicated to the Memory of the *East Angles*, who was martyr'd by the *Danes* at *Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*, and is situate in *Lombard-street*, by the South Corner of *Birchover-lane*. This Church is also call'd St. *Edmund Grass-church*, because the Grass-Market came down so low. This Church was burnt down in the great Fire, and new built, standing (as scarce any Church in *England* does besides) North and South; and the Communion-Table plac'd at the North-end of the Church. The Irregularity of the Ground so necessarily requiring.

Alhallows Stane *or* Stayning Church.

On the South-side somewhat within *Mart-lane* End, is the Parish of *Alhallows*, commonly call'd *Stane*, (*i. e. Stone*) *Church*, as may be suppos'd for a Difference from other Churches of that Name in this City, which (of old Time) were built of Timber, and since were builded of Stone. This Church escap'd the Fire, but some Years after fell all down; yet giving some Warning of its Fall to the Sexton, who was then Digging a Grave near the Foundation of the Wall, who making haste away, sav'd his Life. It was afterwards rebuilt: In this Church the Name of *John Costin*, Girdler, a great Benefactor, remains painted in the Church-Roof. He deceas'd 1244, and left 100 Quarters of Charcoal to be distributed to the Poor every Year for ever.

The Parish of St. Nicholas Acon.

In *Lombard-street* was the Parish of *St. Nicholas Acon* or *Acorn*. This Church was repair'd and beautify'd in the Year 1615, at the Charge of the Parishioners.

The Parish Church of St. Mary Woolnoth.

Toward the West-end of *Lombard-street* and adjoyning to the *Post-Office*, is the Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth of the Nativity*, probably so call'd because this Church was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* with the Infant *Jesus* in her Arms. This Church was burnt down in the great Fire; but rebuilt: Sir *Robert Viner*, Goldsmith and Alderman of *London*, contributed largely towards the Building; a Memorial whereof are the Vines that did adorn and spread about that part of the Church that fronted the Street, in so much, that the Church was used to be call'd, Sir *Robert Viner*'s Church.

This Church being of late found very much decay'd, and dangerous to resort to, was pull'd down in the Year 1716, and is now rebuilding. In Digging for a Foundation, at the Depth of 15 Foot, and so deeper at about 20 Foot, especially under the Steeple, were found a vast Number of ancient *Roman* Vessels all broken into Sheards, some of finer Earth, and some of courser, serving both for Sacred and Houshold Uses. Some Medals were also taken up, and some Bones and Teeth,

Billingsgate-Ward.

Billingsgate is at this Time a large Water-Gate, Port or Harbour for Ships and Boats with Fish, Salt, Onions, Fruit, Roots, Wheat, Rye and Grain. This Gate is now more fre-

quented than of old Time, when the *Queen's-hith* was more uſed, at which Time the Draw-bridge of London Bridge uſed to be drawn up to give Paſſage to Boats with Tops thither. It is now made a Free-Market for Fiſh.

The Pariſh Church of St. Botolph Billingſgate.

This Church was dedicated to the Memory of St. *Botolph*, that Famous *Engliſh* Saxon, who was born in *Cornwall* in the Time of King *Lucius*. He built a Monaſtery or Town in *Lincolnſhire*, call'd *Boſton* or *Botolph*'s Town; he is reported to have wrought many Miracles, and to have been bury'd there about the Year 689.

It was repair'd and beautify'd in the Year 1624, burnt down in the Year 1666; but fairly rebuilt. On the North-ſide of the Street, over againſt the Port of *Billingsgate* is an Alley, call'd *Boſs-Alley* of a Boſs (a Gor-belly'd Stone Figure of a Man) of Spring-water continually running, which ſtood over againſt this Alley.

The Pariſh Church of St. Mary-Hill.

In St. *Mary-hill-lane*, is the fair Pariſh Church of St. *Mary*, call'd *on the Hill*, becauſe of the Aſcent from *Billingsgate*. In this Pariſh of St. *Mary-hill*, there was a Place call'd *Septem Cameræ*, which was either one Houſe or ſo many Rooms or Chambers, which formerly belong'd to ſome Chauntry. The Rent whereof went towards maintaining of a Prieſt to pray ſuperſtitiouſly for the Soul of the Deceas'd, who left thoſe *Septem Cameræ*, for that Uſe.

In the Year 1497, as Labourers were Digging for the Foundation of a Wall within the Church, they found a Coffin of rotten Timber, and therein the Corps of a Woman, the Skin being whole, and the Bones undiſſever'd, and the

the Joynts of her Arms pliable, without breaking of the Skin; upon whoſe Sepulchre this was engraven:

In this Place lyen the Bodies of *Richard Hackney*, Fiſhmonger, and *Alice* his Wife. The which *Richard* was Sheriff in the 15th of *Edward* II.

By this Inſcription it appear'd the Body had lain bury'd 170 Years, and more. It was kept above-Ground 3 or 4 Days without noiſance; but then it grew unſavoury, and ſo was again bury'd.

The Pariſh of St. Margaret Pattens.

This Church is dedicated to the Memory of St. *Margaret*, an holy Virgin of *Antioch*, who was beheaded under the Emperor *Decius*, *An.* 292, and is call'd St. *Margaret Pattens*, becauſe of old Time Pattens were there uſually made and ſold; but of later Time is call'd *Rood-lane* of a *Rood* there plac'd in the Church-yard of St. *Margaret*, whilſt the old Church was taken down, and was rebuilding, during which Time the Oblations made to this *Rood*, were employ'd towards Building of the Church. But in the Year 1538, about the 23d of *May* in the Morning, the ſaid *Rood* was found to have been in the Night preceding (by People unknown) broken all to pieces, together with the Tabernacle wherein it ſtood. And on the 27th of the ſame Month, in the ſame Pariſh, among the Basket-makers, a great and ſudden Fire happen'd in the Night, which in 3 Hours conſum'd more than a Dozen Houſes, and burnt 9 Perſons to Death; and thus ceas'd the Work of this Church, being at that Time near finiſh'd to the Steeple. This Church was burnt down in the Year 1666, and rebuilt 1687.

The Parish Church of St. Andrew Hubbert.

Out of *Thames-street* by the West-end of St. *Mary-hill* Church, runneth up another Lane, of old Time call'd *Rope-lane*, since call'd *Lucas-lane* of one *Lucas* Owner of some part thereof, and now corruptly call'd *Love-lane*. This Church was burnt down in the Year 1666, since which Time the Church and Parish is united to the Parish of St. *Mary-hill*.

The Parish of St. George Buttolph-lane.

Then have you another Lane out of *Thames-street*, call'd *Butolph-lane*, because it riseth over against the Church of St. *Botolph*. In this Parish was a great Messuage or Tenement, that belong'd to a Chauntry (and in that Church perhaps) this came by the Act for Dissolving Chauntries to King *Edward* VI, who sold it to *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*, where he seems to have dwelt.

Then have you another Lane, call'd *Rother-lane* or *Red-rose-lane*, of such a Sign there; now call'd *Pudding-lane*, because the Butchers of *Eastcheap*, had their Scalding-house for Hogs there, and their Puddings, with other Filth of Beasts, were voided down that Way to their Dung-Boat on the *Thames*. In this Lane it was that the dreadful Fire of *London* on the 2d Day of *September* 1666, first began, which consum'd about 13000 Dwelling-houses.

On the House where the Fire began, is this Inscription by Authority:

Here, by the Permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this Protestant City, from the malicious Hearts of barbarous *Papists*, by the Hand of their Agent *Hubert*; who confess'd, and on the Ruins of this Place declar'd his Fact; for

for wich he was hang'd : *viz.* That here began the dreadful Fire, which is deſcrib'd and perpetuated, on and by the neighbouring Pillar *Anno* 168— in the Mayoralty of Sir *Patience Ward*, Kt. It was then a Bakers, now a Coopers Houſe.

Bridge-Ward Within.

Bridge-Ward Within, ſo call'd of *London-Bridge*. In *Groſs-ſtreet* was a fair Conduit of Sweet Water, caſtellated with Creſt and Vent, made there by the Appointment of *Thomas Hill* Mayor in the Year 1484. but now is taken away.

The Pariſh Church of St. Magnus.

This Church was dedicated to the memory of St. *Magnus* or *Magnes*, who ſuffer'd Martyrdom under the Emperor *Aurelian* in the Year 276. It ſtands on the Eaſt of this Bridge-ward. It was a fair and beautiful Church, before it was burnt down in the Year 1666. but is as fairly rebuilt. In this Church (as moſt other Churches had theirs) was a famous Guild of our Lady *de Salve Regina*. And that we may ſee a little the manner and intent of theſe Devotions, I ſhall ſhew what this Guild was from the Certificate thereof offered to this Fraternity : as it was found in the Records of the *Tower*, written in *French*, it is in *Engliſh*, 17 of *Edw.* III. Be it remembred that *Rauf Capelyn*, *Will. Double* Fiſhmonger, and other of the Better of the Pariſh of St. *Magnus* near the Bridge of *London*, of their Devotion and to the honour of God, and his glorious Mother the Lady *Mary* the Virgin, began and caus'd to be made a Chauntry, to Sing an Anthem of our Lady, call'd *Salve Regina*, every Evening. And thereupon order'd 5 burning Wax Lights at the time of the ſaid

Anthem, in the honour and reverence of the 5 principal Joys of our Lady aforesaid; and for exciting the People to Devotion at such an Hour, the more to merit to their Souls, *&c.*

The Parish Church of St. Margaret Fish-street-hill.

This Church was Dedicated to the Memory of *Margaret* an holy Virgin, who was beheaded under *Decius* the Emperor *Anno* 292. and was buried in *Antioch*. It hath one only Note, which was unknown for a long time being found out but very lately. It is the Figure of a Man of good respect, lying upon his Tomb, according to the manner of Persons of Antiquity. The Inscription shows it to be *Joannes de Coggeshal*, buried in the Year 1384.

The Parish Church of St. Leonard *in* Eastcheap.

Up higher on this Hill is the Parish Church of St. *Leonard Milk Church*, so call'd from one *William Melker* a chief Builder thereof, but commonly call'd St. *Leonard* in *Eastcheap*, because it stands at *Eastcheap* Corner.

The Parish Church of St. Benet Grasschurch.

This Church took its Name of the Gras [Herb] Market. It was destroy'd by the great Fire, and since its rebuilding is a very handsome Free-Stone Structure with a leaden Spire, and from the Steeple hangs a very curious Dial into the Street, on the Top of which is the Figure of *Time* standing with the usual Emblems, *viz.* a Scythe and Hour-glass, and on each side the Figure of *Fame* standing with a Trumpet, all gilt with Gold.

At this Church were the Pictures of the nine Worthies, and amongst them King *Henry* VIII, standing with the Bible in his Hand, and

VERBUM

VERBUM DEI written upon it. All these Figures *Anno* 1555 were new beautified and Painted. But the Bible in King *Henry*'s Hand gave great Offence, and Commandment was given that it should be put out, and a pair of Gloves was pictur'd in the Room of the Bible.

On the South-side of *Thames-street*, between the Bridge-foot and *Ebgate-lane*, [now call'd the *Old Swan*] standeth *Fishmongers-Hall*. The Front of this Hall toward the *Thames* is very graceful, giving a pleasant Prospect.

At the upper End of *Crooked-lane* upon *Fish-street-hill*, was one great House for the most part built with Stone, which pertained sometime to *Edward* the *Black Prince*, Son to *Ed.* III. who in his life-time lodg'd there. It was since turn'd to a common Hostery, having the Black Bell for a Sign.

On the West-side of the Bridge is the Water-house, being a lofty wooden Building, which by Wheels, Iron Chains, *&c.* forceth up Water through Leaden Pipes to the Top, where there is a Cistern, and from thence descendeth in other Leaden Pipes to the Bottom, and thence receiv'd by other Pipes, is convey'd under the Pavement of the Streets, and so serveth a considerable part of the City and Suburbs with Water, by Branches or small Pipes, laid from the main ones into their Houses.

On the East-side of *Fish-street-hill*, stands the Monument, situate in a Square open to the Street; erected in perpetual Memory of the dreadful Fire of *London*. That happen'd the 2d. day of *September* 1666, with Inscriptions and divers Figures artificially cut in Stone, importing the History thereof. Which said Monument, was by Act of Parliament ordered to be erected near the Place where the Conflagration began;

began; and was accordingly set up where the Church of St. *Margaret New-Fish-street* stood: which is not above 130 Foot from the very House where the Fire first broke out.

This Monument stands upon an ascent from the Street, 3 or 4 steps of Stone upon a large Vault of Stone Arch'd, the Column is of the *Dwick* Order, built all of excellent *Portland* Stone, the Plinth whereof is 27 Foot square. Upon 3 sides of the Pedestal which is 21 Foot and a half square, there are Inscriptions, on the West-side Figures. The height is 202 Foot from the Basis.

Of this Column there is a fair Print extant with this Inscription.

This famous Column was erected in perpetual Remembrance of the dreadful Fire. It consum'd 89 Churches, the City Gates, many publick Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, 13200 Houses, 400 Streets, the Ruins of the City were 436 Acres; of the 26 Wards it utterly destroy'd 15, and left 8 others shattered and half burnt.

The Basis of the Monument on that side toward the Street, hath a Representation of the Destruction of the City by Fire, and the Restitution of it, by several curiously engraven Figures, in full Proportion. First is the Figure of a Woman representing *London*, sitting on the Ruins in a most disconsolate Posture, her Head hanging down and her Hair all loose about her, the Sword lying by her, and her Left Hand carelessly laid upon it. A second Figure is *Time* with his Wings and Bald Head, coming behind her and gently lifting her up. Another small Figure on the other side of her, laying her Hand upon her, and with her Scepter Winged in her other Hand directing her to look

look upwards, for it points to two beautiful Goddesses, sitting upon the Clouds, one leaning upon a *Cornucopia* denoting PLENTY; the other having a Palm Branch in her Hand, signifying VICTORY or TRIUMPH. Underneath this Figure of *London*, in the midst of the Ruins is a Dragon with his Paw upon the Shield of a Red-cross, the Arms of *London*. Over her Head is the Description of Houses burning, and Flames breaking out through the Windows. Behind her are Citizens looking on, and some lifting up their Hands.

Opposite against these Figures is a Pavement of Stone rais'd with 3 or 4 Steps. On which appears King *Charles* II, in a *Roman* Habit, with a Truncheon in his Right Hand, and a Laurel about his Head, coming towards the Woman in the despairing Posture [which represents *London*] and giving Orders to 3 others to descend the Steps towards her: The first hath Wings on her Head, and a Crown of Naked Boys dancing, and in her Hand something resembling an Harp. Then another Figure going down the Steps following her resembling Architecture, shewing a Scheme or Model for Building the City, held in the Right Hand, and the Left holding a Square and Compasses. Behind these 2 stands another more obscurely holding up an Hat, denoting *Liberty*. Next behind the King is the Duke of *York*, holding a Garland ready to Crown the rising City, and a Sword lifted up in the other Hand, to defend her. Behind this a third Figure with an Earls Coronet on his Head. A fourth Figure behind all holding a Lion with a Bridle in his Mouth. Over these Figures is represented an House in Building and a Labourer going up a Ladder with a Hodd upon his Back. Lastly, Underneath

neath the Stone Pavement whereon the King ſtands is a good Figure of ENVY peeping forth, gnawing an Heart.

Round about the Bottom of the Pedeſtal were deep cut in Stone in large Letters a charge upon the *Papiſts* of burning the City. Theſe remain'd till about the Acceſſion of King *James* II to the Crown when they were cut out and utterly defac'd, but when King *William* came to the Crown they were cut again anew. The Words are theſe.

This Pillar was ſet up in perpetual Remembrance of the moſt Dreadful Burning of this City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popiſh Faction, *in the beginning of* September, *in the Year of Our Lord* 1666, *in order to the effecting their horrid Plot, for the extirpating the* Proteſtant Religion *and* Engliſh Liberties, *and to introduce* Popery *and* Slavery.

Upon the Pedeſtal is the Column erected; the Body or Shaft whereof is Fluited, and contains in Length from the Pedeſtal to the Balcony 133 Foot, and from the Balcony to the Top of the Flame is 38 Foot; and the whole Height of this Monument from the Ground (beſides the Vault and Foundation) to the Top of the Flame is 202 Foot; the Circumference of the Shaft is 47 ½ Foot; its Diameter is 15 Foot; the hollow Cylinder 9 Foot Diameter; the thickneſs of the Stone Wall of the Cylinder or Shaft 3 Foot; it hath 345 Steps, or Stairs from the Ground up to the Balcony; and Niches in the Wall with Seats for People to reſt in as they go up; and from the Balcony upwards is a Ladder of Iron-ſteps to go into the Urn, out of which the Flame all guilt with Gold iſſueth; and to the Stairs having an open Navel, there is a Rail of Iron

to

to rest the Hand upon all the way up. This Monument is not unlike those 2 Antient white Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in honour of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, which were built above 1560 Years since, and are all standing.

All this Monument taken together is a curious piece of Workmanship, and the Charges in erecting the same amounted to 13700 *l.* and upwards.

Candlewick-Street-Ward.

Candlewick-street or *Candlwright-street-ward*, took its Name as may be suppos'd, either of Chandlers or Makers of Candles both of Wax and Tallow: for Candlewright is a Maker of Candles; or of *Weeke* which is the Cotton or Yarn thereof: or otherwise *Wike*, which is the Place where they us'd to work them; [it is now call'd *Cannon-street*]. The Street of Great *Eastcheap*, is so call'd of the Market there kept in the East part of the City, as *Westcheap* is a Market so call'd being in the West.

This *Eastcheap* is now a Flesh-Market of Butchers, formerly many Cooks inhabited there. For of Old Time when Friends met and were dispos'd to be Merry, they went not to Dine or Sup at Taverns (for they dressed not Meat to be sold) but to the Cooks. In the Year 1410, in the time of *Henry* IV, the King's Sons *Thomas* and *John* went into *Eastcheap* to Sup.

The Parish Church of St. Clement Eastcheap.

This Church was dedicated to the Memory of St. *Clement* Bishop of *Rome*, who was Martyr'd *Anno* 100.

On the North-side of this Ward at the West End of *Eastcheap* is St. *Clement's-lane*, wherein stands the Church. But it affords nothing remarkable,

markable, ſave a Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Mary Abchurch.

In *Abchurch-Lane* ſtands the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Abchurch*, *Apechurch* or *Upchurch*. It was a fair Church but burnt down in the great Fire: rebuilt, ſupported by Pillars, with a large Cupulo, almoſt the compaſs of the Church. There is a fine Altar-piece of Wanſcot, with a Pelican, feeding her Young with her Blood. There was a Chauntry founded there in the 9th of *Richard* II. Here lies interr'd Sir *Patience Ward*, Knight, Alderman and Lord Mayor.

The Pariſh Church of St. Michael *Crooked-Lane*.

This Church was ſometime but a homely Thing, ſtanding upon part of that Ground, whereon now ſtandeth the Parſonage-Houſe; and the Ground thereabout was a filthy Plot, being a Layſtall for the Butchers in *Eaſtcheap*.

But *John Lovekin*, Stock-fiſhmonger 4 times Maior, built in the ſame Ground this fair Church of St. *Michael*, and was there buried in the Quire, under a fair Tomb with the Images of him and his Wife in Alabaſter. The ſaid Church hath been ſince encreas'd with a New Quire by Sir *William Walworth*, Stock-fiſhmonger, Maior, who ſlew the Rebel *Wat Tyler*. Who founded in the ſame Pariſh Church of St. *Michael* a College, of a Maſter and 9 Prieſts or Chaplains, and deceaſing 1385, was buried in the North Chapel by the Quire. But this Monument being amongſt other (by bad People) defac'd in the Reign of *Edward* VI. was again in the Year 1562, ſet up by the *Fiſhmongers* with his Effigies in Alabaſter in Armour richly Gilt.

An unhappy Accident happened to this Church

Church as well as to divers Persons in the Year 1560. through the shooting off a Gun which brake in the House of one *Adrian Arten* a *Dutchman*, and set on Fire a Firkin and Barrel of Gunpowder, by which 4 Houses were blown up and divers others shatter'd, and threw down a great part of one side of the Church. By which means 11 Men and one Woman were slain, and 16 so hurt and bruised, that they hardly escaped with their Life.

The Parish Church of St. Martin Orgars.

West from St. *Michael's-lane*, is St. *Martin Orgars-lane*. This Church is now used by the *French Protestants*; who have a *French* Minister Episcopally ordain'd, and the Service is according to the Usage of the Church of *England*.

The Parish Church of St. Laurence Pouleney.

This Church was dedicated to the Memory of St. *Laurence*, Archdeacon of the Church of *Rome*, who was broil'd on a Gridiron under the Emperor *Valerian* in the Year 260. The Parish Church of St. *Laurence*, was increas'd with a Chapel of JESUS, by *Thomas Cole*, for a Master and 2 Chaplain: The which Chapel and Parish Church was made a College of *Jesus*, and of *Corpus Christi*, for a Master and 2 Chaplains, by *John Pouleney*, Mayor. This Church was burnt, and was not rebuilt. In this Parish stands the *Merchant-Taylors* Free-School.

Dowgate-Ward.

Of this *Dowgate* the Ward taketh Name. At the upper End thereof is a fair Conduit, of *Thames*-Water castellated, and made in the Year 1568, at the Charge of the Citizens. On the West-

Weſt-ſide of this Street, is *Tallow-Chandlers*-Hall, a proper Houſe. Which Company was incorporated the 2d of *Edward* IV.

Somewhat lower ſtandeth the *Skinners-Hall*, a fair Houſe alſo, which was ſometimes call'd *Copped-Hall*, by *Downegate*, which was poſſeſs'd by *Ralph Cobham* in the 19th of *Edward* II. The Hall is a large and graceful Building, with a ſpacious Court pav'd with Free-ſtone, at the Entrance hath a large Gate, with the Company's Arms over it. The Hall is ſpacious, with other good Rooms for Reception; inſomuch that it is oft made Uſe of either by the Mayor or one of the Sheriffs, during their Office, as fit to entertain ſo great a Reſort of People.

This Company of *Skinners*, was incorporated by *Edward* III, in the 1ſt of his Reign: They had a Brotherhood of *Corpus Chriſti*: one at St. *Mary Spittle*, the other at St. *Mary Bethlem* without *Biſhopgate*. This Fraternity had once every Year on *Corpus Chriſti* Day, after Noon, a Proceſſion, which paſs'd thro' the principal Streets of the City, wherein were born more than 100 Torches of Wax, (coſtly garniſh'd) burning Light, and above 200 Clerks, and Prieſts in their Surplices and Copes, ſinging; after which were the Sheriff's Servants, the Clerks of the Compter, the Sheriff's Chaplains, the Mayors Servants, the City-Council, the Mayor and Aldermen in Scarlet, and then the *Skinners* in their beſt Liveries.

Then lower down there was a College of Prieſts, call'd *Jeſus's Commons*, a Houſe well-furniſh'd with Braſs, Pewter, Napery, Plate, *&c.* beſides a fair Library, well-ſtor'd with Books. All which of old Time were given to a Number of Prieſts, that ſhould keep Commons there. But this Order being diſcontinu'd, the ſaid Houſe

House was dissolv'd, and turn'd into Tenements.

On the East-side of this *Dowgate-street*, was the great old House call'd the *Erbar*, near to the Church of St. *Mary Bothaw*. It did belong to the Earl of *Warwick*, and the Earl of *Salisbury* lodg'd there in the Year 1457. Then it came to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, by the Gift of *Edward* IV. After it had been in the Possession of many of the highest Quality, and also by *Richard* III, and was then call'd the *King's Palace*, it fell into the Hands of King *Edward* VII, by *Edward*, Son to the Duke of *Clarence*, being attainted, and there remain'd till *Henry* VIII, gave it the Earl of *Oxford*; and it coming again into King *Henry*'s Hands, he sold it to one *Doulphin*, a Draper, who, in the 1st of Queen *Mary*, sold it to the *Mercers* Company. In this Place also dwelt Sir *Francis Drake*, that Famous Warriour and Navigator.

Not far from *Dowgate*, on the South-side of *Thames-street* is the *Stele-house* or *Steell-yard*, a Place for Merchants of *Almaine*, that used to bring hither Wheat, Rye, and other Grain, as Cables, Ropes, Masts, Pitch, Tarr, Flax, Hemp, Linen-Cloth, and other Merchandizes.

Walbrook-Ward.

This Ward took its Name of a Brook of Water which anciently ran thro' the Street, which thence took the Name, and now is call'd *Walbrook*.

The Parish Church of St. Swithin.

This Church standeth at the *South-West* Corner of this Lane. It is dedicated to the Memory of St. *Swithin*, a Bishop of *Winchester*. This Church having been burnt down by the great Fire

Fire, was built in a Triangular Form, with a fine Fret-Cieling, but without any Pillar.

On the North-side of this Church and Church-yard was a fair and large House, belonging to the Prior of *Torrington* in *Suffex*, since that to the Earls of *Oxford*. On the South-side of this High-street, near the Chanel, is pitch'd upright a great Stone, call'd *London-stone*, fix'd in the Ground very deep, fasten'd with Bars of Iron, and otherwise, so strongly set, that it can receive no Damage by Carts running against it.

The Cause why this Stone was set there, or the Time when, is unknown. But that it has been there ever since or before the Conquest, which is near 700 Years, is manifest from History. Some are of Opinion, That this Stone was set there as a Mark for the Middle of the City within the Wall: Others, That it was set for the tendring and making Payments by Debtors to their Creditors, at their appointed [illegible], till of later Time Payments were usually made at the Font in *Paul's* Church (*Paul's* Church very probably), and now commonly at the *Royal-Exchange*. Others again, That it was set up by one *John* or *Thomas Londonstone* dwelling over against it: Others again, are of Opinion, That this Stone was set up as a precise Place to begin to measure their Miles, from this City towards the other Parts of the Land. And this Street in former Times being the chief Street of *London*, as *Cheapside* now is, this *London-stone* seems to have been the Place (and likely enough upon this Stone) whence Proclamations and publick Notices of Things were given to the Citizens.

The Parish Church of St. Mary Woolchurch.

Next unto *Stocks-Market*, is the Parish Church of

of St. *Mary Woolchurch*; so call'd of a Beam plac'd there in the Church-yard; which was thence call'd *Woolchurch Haw* of the Tronage or weighing of Wool there. This Church being burnt down in the Fire of *London*, was not rebuilt; and the Parish is united to St. *Mary Woolchurch* in *Lombard-street*.

The Parish Church of St. Stephen Walbrook.

Down lower in the Street call'd *Walbrook*, is another fair Church of St. *Stephen*, lately built on the East-side thereof; for the old Church stood on the West-side, in Place where now stands the Parsonage House, and therefore so much nearer to the Brook, even on the Bank.

The Parish Church of St. John upon Walbrook.

This Church is call'd St. *John upon Walbrook*, because the West-end thereof is upon the very Bank of *Walbrook*, by *Horseshoe-bridge*, a Bridge over the Brook in *Horsbridge-lane*. This Church burnt down by the great Fire, was not rebuilt; but remains a Burying-place. The Parish being joyned to St. *Anthelins*.

The Parish Church of St. Mary Bothaw.

On the Southside of *Walbrook*-Ward from *Cornhill-street*, betwixt *London-stone* and *Walbrook*-corner in a little Lane, stood a Parish Church, called St. *Mary Bothaw* or *Boat-Haw*, by the *Erbar*. This Church being near unto *Dowgate*, on the River of *Thames*, hath the Addition of *Bothaw* or *Boat-Haw* of near adjoyning to a *Haw* or Yard, wherein (of old Time) Boats were made and landed from *Dowgate* to be mended; as it is very probable. This seems of old to be call'd St. *Mary de Bothache*, near which Church on the North

North was certain Land and a Stone House, and other Houses belonging to the Priory of *Christ's-Church, Canterbury*. Within the Church and the small Cloysters adjoyning, divers Noblemen and Persons of worship have been bury'd, as appear'd both by Arms in the Windows, defac'd Tombs, and Prints of Plates torn up, and carry'd away. But the most memorable Monument of all other there, was that of *Henry Fitz Alwine*, Draper, the first Lord Mayor of *London* that ever was, and continu'd by several Elections in the Mayoralty 24 Years. This Church being burnt down in the Year 1666, was not rebuilt; and the Parish is united to St. *Swithin's* Church.

Stocks-Market.

Stocks-Market, took its Name of a Pair of Stocks, for the Punishment of Malefactors, which stood there, and is now converted to a quite contrary Use than it was at first. For instead of Flesh and Fish sold there before the Fire, are now sold Fruits, Roots and Herbs; for which it is very considerable.

At the North-end of this Market-place, by a Water-Conduit-pipe, is erected a nobly great Statue of King *Charles* II, on Horseback, trampling on Slaves, standing on a Pedestal, with Dolphins cut in Arches, all of Free-stone, and encompass'd with handsome Iron Grates. This Statue was made and erected at the sole Charge of Sir *Robert Viner*, Alderman and Mayor of *London*, &c.

In this Ward, in *Swithin's-lane*, is *Salters-Hall*, a very good Building, seated in a good Court, with a Free-stone Pavement, and well-built Houses. Adjoyning to the said Hall is a long *Presbyterian*-Meeting, handsomely fitted within, as to Pews, *&c.*

The

The Pariſh Church of St. Alhallows the More *or the* Great.

This Church is call'd *Alhallows the More* in *Thames-ſtreet*, for a Difference from *Alhallows the Leſs*, in the ſame Street. It is alſo call'd *Alhallows ad Fœnum* in the *Ropery*, becauſe Hay (which *Fœnum* ſignifies) was ſold near thereunto at *Hay-Wharf*, and Ropes (of old Time) made or ſold in the High-ſtreet.

The Pariſh Church of St. Alhallows the Leſs.

Alhallows the Leſs, is call'd by ſome *Alhallows on the Cellars*, becauſe it ſtandeth on Vaults. It is ſaid to have been built by Sir *John Poulteney*, ſometime Mayor. The Steeple and Quire of this Church, ſtand on an Arch'd Gate, being the Entry of a great Houſe, call'd *Cold Harbrough*. This Church being burnt down in the great Fire, and not rebuilt, the Pariſh was united to *Alhallows the Great*.

Cold Harbour.

This Building was ancient; for we find in the 13th of *Edward* II, that Sir *John Abel*, Knight, demis'd or let to *Henry Stow*, Draper, all that his Capital Meſſuage, call'd the *Cold Harbrough*, in the Pariſh of *All-Saints ad fœnum*, and in the 8th Year of *Edward* III, this Houſe was bought by Sir *John Poultney*, who was 4 Times Mayor, and dwelt there, and it was call'd *Poultney's Inn*. It has ſince been the Habitation of the Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*. The Earl of *Huntingdon* lodg'd there. And in the Year 1398, the Earl of *Cambridge*. Afterwards it was the Reſidence of the Duke of *Exceſter*. In the Year 1485, *Richard* II gave it to *Garter*, King at Arms, and the Purſuivants at Arms, being then call'd *Cold Erber*.

Afterwards

Afterwards *Cuthbert Tunſtall*, Biſhop of *Durham* dwelt there till the Year 1553, ſince which Time it belong'd to the Earls of *Shrewsbury*. One of which pull'd it down, and built divers Houſes in its Place.

A particular Inſpection into the Twelve Wards on the Weſt *of* Walbrook.

Vintry-Ward.

Vintry-Ward was ſo call'd of Vintners and of the *Vintry*, a part of the Bank of the River of *Thames* where the Merchants of *Burdeaux* landed and ſold their Wines.

Over againſt St. *Martin's* Church was a large Houſe built of Stone and Timber, with Vaults for the Stowage of Wines, and is call'd the *Vintrie*. There dwelt *John Giſors*, Mayor of *London*, and Conſtable of the *Tower*. In this Houſe *Henry Picard* feaſted 4 Kings in one Day.

The Pariſh Church of St. Michael, *call'd* Pater-noſter Church in the Royal.

This Church was new built, and made a College of St. *Spirit*, and St. *Mary*, founded by *Richard Whittington*, Mercer, 4 Times Mayor, for a Maſter, 4 Fellows, Maſters of Art, Clerks, Conducts, Choriſts, *&c.* And an Alms-houſe, call'd *God's-Houſe* or *Hoſpital*, for 13 poor Men, one of them to be Tutor, and to have 16 *d.* *per* Week, the other 12 to have 14 *d.* *per* Week, with other neceſſary Proviſion.

Theſe (as the Manner then was) were bound to pray for the good Eſtate of *Richard Whittington* and *Alice* his Wife, their Founders, and others in the Order mention'd, while they live, and for their Souls when paſs'd out of this World.

There

There be extant among the Company of the *Mercers*, the original Ordinances of *Richard Whittington*'s Charity, made by his Executors, fairly written. Where, on the first Page is curiously illuminated the said *Whittington* lying on his Death-Bed, a very lean, consum'd, meager Body, and his 3 Executors, and a Priest, and divers others standing by his Bedside.

This *Richard Whittington* was in this Church three Times bury'd: First, by his Executors, under a fair Monument; then in the Reign of *Ed.* VI, the Parson of that Church, thinking some great Riches (as he said) to have been buried with him, caus'd his Monument to be broken, his Body to be spoiled of his leaden Sheet; and again the second time to be buried. And in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Parishioners were forc'd to take him up to lap him in Lead, as before, to bury him the third time, and to place his Monument or the like over him again, and so he rested till the Fire of *London* violated his resting Place.

This Church of St. *Michael Pater-Noster* in the Vintry, the Capital House, and Scite thereof call'd *Whittington-College* and a Garden belonging to it, was sold to *Armagil Waad*, Clerk of the Council in the time of *Edward* VI. There was a Chauntry founded in this Church, and King *Richard* II granted certain Tenements for maintaining one Chauntry Priest. This Church ruin'd in the great Fire, was rebuilt in the Year 1694.

At the upper End of this Street is the *Tower Royal*. This Tower seems to have been of good Defence, for when the Rebels had beset the *Tower* of *London* and got Possession thereof, taking from thence whom they listed, the Mother of King *Richard* II being forc'd to flie came

came to this *Tower Royal*, where ſhe was lodg'd and remain'd ſafe: And it appears by antient Records, that ſeveral Kings of *England* were lodg'd in this *Tower Royal*. This was given by King *Richard* III. unto the firſt Duke of *Norfolk* of the Family of the *Howards*.

In *Horſe-bridge-ſtreet* is *Cutlers-Hall*. They of this Company were of old time three Arts or Sorts of Workmen. The firſt were Smiths, Forgers of Blades, and therefore call'd *Bladers*, the ſecond were makers of Hafts, and otherwiſe Garniſhers of Blades. The third ſort were Sheathmakers for Swords, Daggers and Knives. Theſe in the time of *Henry* VI were incorporated into one Company by the Name of *Cutlers*.

Then is *Knight-Riders-ſtreet*, (ſo call'd as is ſuppos'd) of Knights well arm'd and mounted at the *Tower Royal*, riding from thence through that Street, Weſt of *Creed-lane*, and ſo out at *Ludgate* towards *Smithfield*: When they were there to Turney, Juſt or otherwiſe to ſhew their Activity before the King and States of the Realm.

The Pariſh Church of St. Thomas Apoſtles.

In this Street is the Pariſh Church of St. *Thomas the Apoſtle*, by *Wringwren-lane*, a fair and handſome Church; Weſt from the ſaid Church on the ſame Side, was one great Meſſuage, ſometimes call'd *Ipres-Inne* of *William* of *Ipres*, a *Fleming*, the firſt Builder thereof, who was ſent for out of *Flanders*, with a Number of *Flemings* to the Aid of King *Stephen* againſt *Maud*, the Empreſs in the Year 1138, and grew in Favour with the ſaid King for his Services, ſo far, that he built that his Houſe near the *Tower Royal* in which it ſeems the King then kept his

his Court, as in the Heart of the City for his greater Safety. Over againſt *Ipres-Inn* in *Knightriders-ſtreet*, at the Corner over againſt St. *James's Garlick-hith*, was ſometime a great Houſe built of Stone, call'd *Ormond-Place*, becauſe it ſometime belong'd to the Duke of *Ormond*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Martins in the Vintrie.

At the South-Corner of *Royal-ſtreet*, is the fair Pariſh Church of St. *Martin*, call'd *in the Vintrie*, ſometime call'd St. *Martin de Beremand* Church. This Church was dedicated to the Memory of St. *Martin* the Confeſſor, and Biſhop of *Tours* in *France*, where he dy'd about the Year 400, it was rebuilt about the Year 1399, by the Executors of *Matthew Columbars*, a *Burdeaux* Merchant.

The Pariſh Church of St. James Garlick-Hith.

This Church was ſo call'd, becauſe in old Time on the Bank of the River *Thames*, near to this Church, Garlick uſed to be ſold. This Church was new built in the Year 1326, by *Richard Rothing*, one of the Sheriffs. In this Church is the Monument of *Richard Lions*, a famous Wine-Merchant, and ſometime one of the Sheriffs, beheaded in *Cheap* by *Wat Tyler* in the Year 1381. His Picture on his Grave-ſtone very fair and large, was with his Hair rounded by his Ears, and curl'd, a little Beard forked, a Gown, girt to him, down to his Feet, of branched Damask, wrought with the Likeneſs of Flowers, a large Purſe on his Right-ſide hanging in a Belt from his Left-ſhoulder, a plain Hood about his Neck, covering his Shoulders, and hanging back behind him.

Cordwainers-ſtreet-*Ward*.

This Ward took its Name of *Cordwainers*, or

Shoemakers, Curriers, and Workers of Leather dwelling there. This Ward beginneth in the East, on the West-side of *Wallbrook*, and runneth West thro' *Budge-row*, (a Street ſo call'd of the *Budge* Fur, and the *Skinners* dwelling there) then by St. *Anthonin's* Church thro' *Watling-ſtreet* to the *Red Lion*, a Place ſo call'd of a great Lion of Timber plac'd there.

By the East-end of St. *Anthonine's* Church, is *Sithe's-lane*, ſo call'd of St. *Sithe's* Church ſtanding againſt the North-end of that Lane. Somewhat West from St. *Anthonin's* Church in the South-end of *Soper's-lane*, which took its Name not of making Soap there, as ſome have ſuppos'd, but of one *Alleque la Sopar*; For (ſays Mr. *Stow*) I read not of Soap making in this City till within this 100 Years, that *John Lamb* in *Graſs-ſtreet* ſet up a Boiling-houſe. For this City (in former Times) was ſerv'd with White-ſoap in hard Cakes (call'd Caſtle-ſoap, and other) from beyond the Seas, and of Grey-ſoap ſpeckled with White, very ſweet and good from *Briſtol*, ſold here for a Peny a Pound, and never above 5 Farthings, and Black Soap for a Half-peny a Pound.

The Pariſh Church of St. Anthonine's.

This Church in *Watling-ſtreet*, is known commonly by the Name of St. *Anthonin's* or *Antholin's*, and was dedicated to the Memory of St. *Anthony*, call'd *the Great*, a Monk born in *Egypt* in the Year of *Chriſt* 251, who dy'd in the Year 356, aged 105 Years. It was repair'd and beautify'd in the Year 1616. There was alſo a very beautiful Gallery added, every Pane or Diviſion of it (the Number of them 52) fill'd with the Arms of Kings, Queens and Princes of this Kingdom, beginning with *Edward* the Confeſſor,

Confessor, and ending with the Badge and Symbol of *Frederick*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, begun in 1623. Also the Pictures of *Henry Collet*, *Mercer*, and Mayor, a great Benefactor to this Church, his Wife, 10 Sons, and 10 Daughters, did remain in the Glass Window in the North Side of this Church. Over a little Door in the Southside of the Quire, at the Time of the late new repairing of this Church, was found an ancient Figure of a Man, cloth'd in Scarlet furr'd, holding open his Hands, as in Admiration; having Rings on the Thumb and Fingers of his Left-hand, and 2 Books before him, 1 clos'd, and the other lying open, with these Words:

Recogitabo tibi omnes annos meos in amaritudine animæ meæ. Mercy and Grace, and for ever Mercy, Sweet *Jesus*, *Ego Rogo.*

This Church burnt in the Year 1666, was rebuilt, and the Gallery Pew'd, in the Year 1682. It hath a very large comely Cupolo.

The Parish Church of St. Mary Aldermary.

This Church was so call'd, because it was older than any Church of St. *Mary* in the City. Near this Church was a perpetual Chauntry at the Altar of St. *John Baptist*, in the Chapel near the Parochial Church, over a Charnel there, formerly call'd *Esparts Chauntry.*

The Parish of St. Mary Bow.

This Church in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, being the first in this City built on Arches of Stone, was therefore call'd *New Mary* Church, or St. *Mary de Arcubus* or *Le Bow* in *West Cheaping*; or of the Stone Arches or Bows on the Top of the Steeple, or Bell Tower thereof; which Arching was as well on the old Steeple as the new.

In the Year 1090, the Roof of the Church was overturn'd by a Tempeſt, and divers Perſons ſlain by it. And 4 of the Rafters of 26 Foot in Length, with ſuch Violence were pitch'd in the Ground of the High-ſtreet, that ſcarce 4 Foot of them remain'd above-Ground. Which were fain to be cut even with the Ground, becauſe they could not be pull'd out; for the City of *London* was not then pav'd, but a Mooriſh Ground. In the Year 1271, a great Part of the Steeple fell down, and ſlew many People; but was afterwards rebuilt.

The Pariſh Clerks Office. belonging to this Church, was to ring the *Curfew* Bell, (*Cov.rfew* Bell, *i. e. Coverfire* Bell, a Law made by *William* the Conqueror, That every one ſhould put out their Fires and Lights at the Ringing of the 8 a-Clock Bell) as it was to be rung in 3 other Churches in *London* at a pretty Diſtance each from other, that ſo at this Notice all the *Curfew* Bells in other Pariſhes might be rung in due Seaſon, *viz. Barkin* Church, St. *Brides*, and St. *Giles*'s without *Cripplegate*. And if any Pariſh Clerk, rung after the *Curfew* were rung in theſe Places, he was to be preſented by the Queſt of Wardmote in every Ward. This Bell being uſually rung late, as the Apprentices thought, that dwelt thereabouts, they made and ſet up a Rhime againſt the Clerk, as followeth:

Clerk of the Bow-*Bell, with thy Yellow Locks,*
For thy late Ringing thy Head ſhall have Knocks.

Whereto the Clerk wrote this Reply:

Children of Cheap *hold you all ſtill;*
For you ſhall have the Bow-*Bell rung at your Will.*

This Steeple was rebuilt in the Year 1512, the Arches or Bows thereupon, 5 in Number, with

with the Lanthorns, one at each Corner, and one at the Top in the Middle upon the Arches were finiſh'd. It ſeems that the Lanthorns were deſign'd to have been glaz'd, and Lights to have been plac'd in them in Nights in the Winter-time; whereby Travellers to the City might have the better Sight thereof, and not miſs their Way.

This Church was burnt down 1666, but very fairly rebuilt, and furniſh'd with an extraordinary Ring of Bells. This Steeple is one of, if not the loftieſt and ſtatelieſt in the City, being 225 Foot high. In this Pariſh alſo was a Grammar-School, by the Commandment of *Henry* VI, which School was of old Time kept in an Houſe for that Purpoſe, prepar'd in the Church-yard. But the School has for a long Time been left off.

This *Bow* Church was repair'd and beautify'd in the Year 1706. It hath a very fair and coſtly Altar-piece of exquiſite Workmanſhip. On each Side whereof is a large Pillar of the *Corinthian* Order, imitating Porphyry-ſtone, on the Top of the Pediment is the Figure of a great Golden Candleſtick, with a Wax-Candle as tho' it burn'd; and on each Side on 3 Deſcents, ſtands as many other Candleſticks, with Candles appearing as lighted. In the ſaid Pediment facing the Church, within a Glory is a Round of Gold inſcrib'd, *Glory to* GOD *on High. Somewhat lower, over the Communion-Table, on Earth Peace, Good-will towards Men.* The high Cieling of this Church is made Arch-wiſe, and ſo is the Cieling over the Galleries North and South alſo arch'd; anſwerable to the Denomination of the Church, *viz. Le Bow* or *de Arcubus.*

On the North-ſide of the Church towards *Cheapſide*, ſtood a fair Building of Stone, call'd

in old Records *Sildam*, built by King *Edward* III, to ſee the Juſtings, that were frequently perform'd in *Cheapſide*, between the End of *Soperlane* and the *Croſs*. It was built upon this Occaſion: In the Year 1330, there was a great Juſting of all the ſtout Earls, Barons and Nobles of the Realm at *London* in *Weſt-Cheap*, betwixt the great Croſs and the great Conduit, nigh *Sopars-lane*, which Juſting laſted 3 Days, where Queen *Philippa*, with many Ladies, fell from a Scaffold of Timber, but receiv'd no Harm. After which Time the King caus'd this Building, call'd *Sildam*, to be ſtrongly built of Stone, for himſelf, the Queen, and Perſons of high Rank, to behold the aforeſaid Exerciſes. This *Sildam*, call'd *Crownſilde*, remain'd till the Time of *Henry* VIII, who came thither dreſs'd in the Habit of a Yeoman of the Guard, with a Halbert on his Shoulder, and having taking a View of the Watches of the City, went away undiſcover'd.

Cheap-*Ward*.

This Ward taketh its Name of the Market kept there, call'd *Weſt-Cheaping*. This Ward beginneth on the Eaſt of the Courſe of *Walbrook* in *Bucklesbury*, and runneth up on both Sides to the great Conduit in *Cheap*. Alſo on the South-ſide of *Bucklesbury*, a Lane turning up by St. *Sithe*'s Church; and by St. *Pancrace* Church thro' *Needlers-lane* on the North-ſide thereof; and then thro' a Piece of *Sopars-lane* on both Sides up to *Cheap*, be all of *Cheap*-Ward.

Now for the Antiquities, and Things worthy of Memory there: Firſt is *Bucklesbury*, ſo called of a Manour and Tenements pertaining to one *Buckle*. This Manour is ſuppos'd to be the great Stone Building, yet in part (ſaith

Stow)

Stow) remaining on the South-ſide of the Street, which of late Time hath been call'd the *Old-Barge*. And it hath been commonly reported, That when *Walbrook* lay open, Barges were Row'd out of the *Thames*, or Tow'd up as far as that Houſe; and therefore the Place was call'd the *Old-Barge*.

Alſo on the North-ſide of this Street, directly over againſt *Bucklesbury*, was an ancient ſtrong Tower of Stone, which in the Time of King *Edward* III, was call'd the *King's Houſe* and *Cornet's Tower*. This Tower was taken down by one *Buckle*, a Grocer, and from the buildings erected in its Place, took the Name of *Bucklesbury*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Sythe.

This ſmall Pariſh Church hath alſo an Addition of *Bennet-ſhorn*, or *Shorog*, or *Shorehog*; but the ancienteſt is *Shorn*; wherefore it ſeems to take that Name from *Benedict Shorne*, ſometime a Citizen, and *Stock-Fiſhmonger* of *London*, a new Builder, Repairer, or Benefactor to it in the Reign of King *Edward* II, and ſo *Shorn*, is corruptly call'd *Shorog*, and ſo *Shorehog* or *Shere-hog*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Pancrace Sopar-Lane.

This Church affording nothing remarkable, I paſs it by.

The Pariſh Church of St. Mildred.

This Church is on the North-ſide of the *Poultry*, and beareth the Name of St. *Mildred the Virgin*: Who this *Mildred* was, whether ſhe was that eldeſt Daughter of *Merovaldus*, K. of the *Weſt Mercians*, as ſome think, or Daughter of *Ethelbert* K. of *Kent*, one of the Founders of St. *Paul's* Church,

is uncertain. But it is probable, ſhe was ſome holy and devout Maid, which the People of that Age eſteem'd as a Saint.

In the *Poultry-ſtreet*, in a Place call'd *Coney-hope-lane*, from the Sign of 3 Conies hanging over a Poulterers-ſtall at the End of the Lane is the *Grocers-Hall*, where at this Time is kept the *Bank* of *England*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Mary Colechurch.

This Church ſtands at the South-end of the aforeſaid Lane, and took its Name of one *Cole*, the Builder; this Church was built upon a Vault above-Ground; ſo that the Entrance into it was by an Aſcent of ſeveral Steps.

At the Eaſt-end of *Weſtcheap-ſtreet*, and Weſt-end of the *Poultry*, ſtood formerly the great Conduit of ſweet Water, convey'd by Pipes of Lead under-Ground from *Paddington*, caſtellated with Stone, and ciſtern'd with Lead, *Anno* 1285. About the Middle of *Weſtcheap*, over againſt *Honey-lane*, was the Standard in *Cheap*, being a Conduit with a ſmall Ciſtern of freſh Water, erected in the Year 1430. At this Standard it was very common to execute Malefactors. Then next was the Croſs in *Weſtcheap*, which Croſs was there erected in the Year 1290, by King *Edward* I, upon this Occaſion: Queen *Eleanor*, his Wife, dy'd at *Herdeby* near *Lincoln*, her Body was brought from thence to *Weſtminſter*, and he, in Memory of her, caus'd in every Place where her Body reſted in the Way, a ſtately Croſs of Stone to be erected, with the Queen's Image and Arms upon it. This Croſs being decay'd, was new erected at the Charge of the Citizens in the Year 1486, and was Gilt all over in the Year 1522, againſt the Entry of *Charles* V, Emperor of *Germany*, and

was

was new Burniſh'd againſt the Coronation of *Edward* VI, and in the Year 1553, againſt the Coronation of Q. *Mary*. And gilt again, in the Year 1554, againſt the coming in of King *Philip*. Since which Time the Croſs having been preſented by divers Juries (or Queſts of Wardmote) as an Hindrance to the Carts and Coaches; but not obtaining to have it remov'd, it follow'd, that in the Year 1581, the 21ſt of *June* in the Night, the loweſt Images round about the ſaid Croſs (being of *Chriſt*, his Reſurrection, of the Virgin *Mary*, King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and ſuch-like) were broken and defac'd. Upon which a Proclamation was put out, promiſing a Reward of 40 Crowns to the Diſcoverer of the Demoliſher; but no Diſcovery was made. The Image of the Virgin, was at that Time robb'd of her Son, and her Arms broken, by which ſhe ſtay'd him on her Knees; her whole Body alſo was hal'd with Ropes and left ready to fall; but was in the Year 1595, again faſten'd and repair'd, and in the Year 1596, a new Son laid in her Arms. On the Eaſt-ſide of the ſame Croſs, the Steps being taken thence under the Image of *Chriſt*'s Reſurrection, defac'd, was then ſet up a curious wrought Tabernacle of Grey-Marble, and in the ſame an Alabaſter Image of *Diana*, a Woman (for the moſt part naked) and Water convey'd from the *Thames* drilling from her naked Breaſts. In the Year 1599, the Timber of the Croſs at the Top being rotted within the Lead, and the Arms thereof bending, being in Danger of falling, it was taken down, and a Pyramid was deſign'd to be ſet in the Place. But being delay'd, an Order was ſent from Court to the Lord Mayor in the Year 1600 to finiſh the ſaid Croſs: Whereupon a Croſs of Timber

Timber was erected, cover'd with Lead, and Gilded; but about 12 Nights after the Image of the Virgin *Mary* was again defac'd, her Crown pluck'd off, and almoſt her Head, her naked Child being taken away, and herſelf ſtabb'd in the Breaſt. Then at the Weſt-end of *Weſt-cheap-ſtreet*, was ſometime a Croſs of Stone, call'd the *Old-Croſs*. This *Old-Croſs* ſtood and remain'd at the Eaſt-end of the Pariſh Church, call'd St. *Michael in the Quern*, by *Paul's* Gate, near to the North-end of the *Old Exchange* till the Year 1390, the 13th of *Richard* II, in Place of which *Old Croſs* then taken down, the ſaid Church of St. *Michael* was enlarg'd, and alſo a fair Water Conduit erected about the Time of *Henry* VI.

Mercers Chapel, *call'd St.* Thomas *of* Acars *or* Acons.

Mercers Chapel, ſome time an Hoſpital, intitled of St. *Thomas* of *Acon* or *Acars*, near to the great Conduit in *Cheap*, for a Maſter and Brethren *Militiæ hoſpitalis*. From this St. *Thomas*'s anciently was a ſolemn Proceſſion us'd by the new Mayor. Who the Afternoon of the ſame Day he was Sworn at the *Exchequer* met the Aldermen here: whence they repair'd together to St. *Pauls*, and there pray'd for the Soul of Biſhop *William* at his Tomb; who was Biſhop of *London* in the Time of *William the Conqueror*. Then they went to the Church-yard, to a Place where St. *Thomas* of *Becket*'s Parents lay: and there pray'd for all faithful Souls departed, and then went back to St. *Thomas* of *Acons* again, and offer'd each of them a Peny. The Image of *Thomas Becket*, to which Popiſh Saint this Chapel was dedicated, ſtood over the Gate. But in the firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſome

ſome Perſons threw it down and broke it, and ſet a Writing on the Church Door reflecting on them that ſet it there.

This Hall and Chapel was demoliſh'd by the great Fire, but New and Magnificently rebuilt by the Company of *Mercers*. The Chapel hath a large Ambulatory before it, propped up with Pillars, and aſcending thence by Stone Stairs you come into the Hall and Court Rooms. It hath a beautiful Front of Stone towards the Street, with a Balcony, and the Figures of *Faith* and *Hope* artificially wrought in Stone, and above them a large Figure of *Charity* (being the greateſt Grace of the three) with 3 Children about her. Under the Balcony 3 Angels. Over the Portico is a Figure of a Maiden-Head, crown'd with a Chaplet of Roſes, and her Hair diſhevell'd, being the Arms of the Company.

The Pariſh of St. Martins Pomary *or* Ironmonger-Lane.

This Pariſh Church is ſuppos'd to take its Name of Apples growing where Houſes are now builded; *Pomarium* in Latin ſignifies an Orchard.

The Pariſh of Alhallow's Hony-lane.

This Lane was ſo call'd not of the ſweetneſs thereof, but rather of often Waſhing and Sweeping to keep it clean.

The Guild-Hall.

On the North-ſide of *Weſt-cheap* (now call'd *Cheapſide*) at the End of *King's-ſtreet*, ſtands the *Guild-Hall* of the City. The Hall it ſelf is very ſpacious and ſtately, ſuited to the Greatneſs and Magnificence of the City. This Hall was built in

in the Year 1411, by *Thomas Knolles* then Mayor, the Aldermen and Citizens. At the upper End on the Right Hand of a large Portico is the ancient Court of Huſtings, where are plac'd against the Wall in Noble Guilt Frames, three Pictures at full length drawn by eminent Hands; one of Queen *Anne* on the Right Hand of the Mayor's Seat, the other of King *William* IIId, and Queen *Mary*, his Conſort, on the Left Hand. At the oppoſite End of the Hall are the 2 Sheriffs Courts. This Spacious Receptacle for the Citizens is adorn'd round with Pictures of ſeveral eminent Judges in their Robes, who were concern'd about ſettling the Rebuilding of the City. They are 18 in Number. Upon the Capital of the Pillars againſt the Walls on both ſides are the Royal Arms, and Arms of the City, and of the 12 Companies. Going up Stairs from this Hall by 9 or 10 Steps to the Mayor's Court, oneach ſide at ſome height, ſtand two Giants of monſtrous Height and Bigneſs, frightful to behold and in Arms, the one holding a Pole-ax, the other an Halbert. The former probably repreſents an ancient *Britain*, the other a *Saxon*. He on the Right Hand hath very long Black Hair, hanging down; his Pole-Axe is a round Ball ſet, with Spikes every where, hanging by a Chain to a long Staff, which he weildeth in his Hand: both of them wear Garlands. The Colours and Standards taken at the Battle of *Ramellies*, *Anno* 1706, were hung up in this Hall, as Trophies of that ſignal Victory obtain'd by *John* Duke of *Marlborough*. In this Hall the ſeveral Courts of the City are held. As 1. The Court of Common-council. 2. The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 3. The Court of *Huſtings*. 4. The Court of Orphans. 5. The Sheriffs Court.

Court. 6. The Court of Ward-mote: 7. The Court of Hall-mote. 8. The Court of Requests, commonly call'd, *The Court of Conscience*. 9. The Chamberlains Court for Apprentices. In this Hall are preserv'd the Books and Records of the City.

This Hall was destroy'd by the great Fire, except the Stone Walls of the Hall: The Mayors Court, Orphans Court, Council Chamber, a Porch, Chapel and some other Buildings, which remain'd in their Ruins. But the Roofs, Floors, *&c.* were consum'd. These Rooms, Courts and Offices being rebuilt, are appropriated to the same Places wherein they were kept formerly, but much more Regular and lofty and more substantially Built: The great Hall being formerly in Height not above 30 Foot, as to the upright Walls, which now are rais'd 20 Foot higher on either Side, and at both Ends; and 8 large Windows on either side of 16 Foot high, where there were none before, and over all the flat Roof and Platform Leaded with Battlements about, where before the Roof met at Top as in common Buildings. This Hall is in Length from East to West 170 Foot, and in Breadth 68. The Rebuilding of this Hall since the Fire in 1666, with the Courts, *&c.* belonging to it cost the City 40000 Pound.

The Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen *by* Guild-Hall.

This Chapel call'd also the Chapel or College of *All-Saints*, or *London-College*, was built about the Year 1299. and a Chaunty was there founded with 4 Chaplains, and was afterwards augmented to 7 Chaplains, 3 Clerks and 4 Queristers. Upon the Front of this Chapel hath been set up of later times the Figures of King

King *Edward* VI, Queen *Elizabeth* with a Phœnix under her, and King *Charels* I. treading upon a Globe. Adjoyning to the Chapel on the South-ſide, was ſometime a fair and large Library, furniſh'd with Books pertaining to the *Guild-Hall* and College. Theſe Books were ſent for by the Duke of *Somerſet*, Protector in the Reign of *Edward* VI, with promiſe to be reſtor'd in a ſhort Time, but never were. This Library is now made a Warehouſe for Cloth, belonging to *Blackwell-Hall*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Laurence Jury.

This was Sirnam'd of *Jewry*, becauſe in old Times many *Jews* inhabited there, that until in the Year 1209 they were baniſh'd the Realm by King *Richard* I, to the Number of 15060 Perſons. In this Church were two Fraternities or *Guilds* founded in the Reign of King *Edward* III, of the *Holy Trinity*. The Fraternity were bound to ſet up a Wax Light before a certain Image of the Crucifix, and all the Brethren and Siſters to come to the ſaid Church in the Feaſt of the *Exaltation* of the Croſs, and there be preſent at the Maſs and offer a Peny. The other was Founded in honour of *Jeſus* and the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Ann*. This Church demoliſh'd by the great Fire was rebuilt, and is now a very large and comely Building, furniſh'd with a pair of Organs.

Near the Church of St. *Mildred's Poultry* is the *Poultry Counter*, a Priſon belonging to the Sheriff of *London*, for ſuch as are Arreſted within the City and the Liberties.

Coleman-Street-Ward.

On the South-ſide of *Lothbury* of Old Time was the *Jews* Synagogue, which was defac'd by the

the Citizens of *London*, after they had ſlain 700 *Jews* in the Year 1262. This Synagogue being ſo ſuppreſs'd certain Friars got poſſeſſion of it. Theſe Friars were of an Order call'd, *De Panitentia Jeſu*, or *Fratres de ſacca*, becauſe they were apparelled in Sackcloth.

The Pariſh of St. Olives *in the* Jury.

In this Street call'd the *Old Jewry* is the Pariſh Church of St. *Laurence Upwell*, ſo call'd, becauſe there was a Well under the Eaſt End of it. In this Church *John Bryan* the Parſon founded a Chauntry. This Church was conſum'd by the great Fire, but rebuilt a fair Church. There was in the *Old Jewry* a large Building of Stone, very antient, made in the Place of the *Jews* Houſes, this was in the time of King *Richard* III, the Princes Wardrobe.

The Pariſh Church of St. Margarets Lothbury.

This Church ſtands on the North-ſide of *Lothbury* upon the Water-courſe of *Walbrook*, in the 15 of *Edward* II, Licence was granted to Found a Chauntry there.

The Pariſh Church of St. Stephen Coleman-ſtreet.

This is a fair Church on the Weſt-ſide of *Coleman-ſtreet* near the South-end. There were in Old Times 2 Gilds founded in this Church, *Anno* 1368. The one call'd *The Little Fraternity of our Lady*, to find 5 Wax-candles upon one Branch of 31 Pound of Wax, hanging before an Image of our Lady in the ſaid Church. The other was the Gild of St. *Nicholas*. This Church was ſometime a Synagogue of the *Jews*, then a Pariſh Church, then a Chapel to St. *Olaves* in the *Jury*.

Basing-Hall-Ward.

The next adjoyning to *Coleman-street*-Ward on the West-side is *Basing-Hall-Ward*: In which are situate Masons-hall, Weavers-Hall, Girdlers-Hall and *Bakewel* (corruptly call'd *Blackwell-Hall*,) Anciently call'd *Basings-Hall*, so call'd of the Family of the *Basings*, a Name of great Antiquity and Renown. This Hall is a Market and Warehouse for Woollen Cloths. Not far from this is Coopers-Hall.

The Parish Church of St. Michael Bassishaw.

This Church is Sirnamed *Bassishaw*, corruptly for *Basing-Haw*. This Church was burnt 1666, but fairly rebuilt in 1676.

Cripplegate-Ward.

This Ward is said to have taken its Name from *Criplegate*, and that from Cripples that us'd to beg at that Gate.

Aldermanbury in this Ward, took its Name of the *Guild*-Hall of the City, which was the *Bury* or Place where the Aldermen kept their Court.

The Parish Church of Aldermanbury.

This is a fair Church, with a Church-yard and Cloisters adjoyning; in which Cloister is hang'd and fasten'd a Shank-Bone of a Man (as is said) in Length 28 Inches and an half, which is said to have been found among the Bones of Men remov'd from the Charnel-house of St. *Paul*'s. This Bone is very monstrous, being more than the Proportion of 5 Shank-bones of any Person living.

The

The Pariſh Church of St. Alphage.

The principal Iſle of this Church was pull'd down, and Houſes ſet-up in its Place. The Upper-part of this Church (from the Steeple upward) was converted into a Pariſh Church of St. *Alphage*, dedicated to the Memory of St. *Alphage*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who was ſton'd to Death by the *Danes* at *Greenwich* in the Year 990; and the Pariſh Church, which was near unto the Wall of the City, by *Cripplegate*, was pull'd down, and the Plot thereof made a Carpenter's Yard.

In a Lane call'd *Gayſpur-Lane*, which runneth down to *London*-Wall, was of old Time a Houſe of Nuns; which being in great Decay, *William Elſing*, Mercer, in the Year 1329, laid the Foundation of an Hoſpital for the Maintenance of an 100 Blind Men. This Houſe was afterwards call'd a Priory or Hoſpital of St. *Mary* the Virgin, and *Elſing*'s Hoſpital. The Prior's and Canons Houſe, with other Lodgings were afterwards made a Dwelling Houſe, the Church-yard a Garden-plot, and a fair Gallery on the Cloiſter. The Lodgings for the Poor, were tranſlated into Stabling for Horſes.

This *Elſing-ſpittle* was burnt in the Year 1541, and many of the King's Jewels, the Maſter of the King's Jewels dwelling in that Houſe. In the Place where the Spittle and Priory ſtood, now *Sion*-College is erected.

The Pariſh of St. Magdalen Milkſtreet.

In *Milkſtreet* is a ſmall Pariſh Church. This affords little remarkable, except theſe two Lines, part of an Epitaph of Sir *Will. Stone*:

Graſs of Levity, ſpan in brevity, Flowers in Felicity, Fire of Miſery, Winds Stability, is Mortality.

The

The Parish Church of St. Alban's Woodstreet.

Woodstreet seems to have been so call'd, because all the Houses in it were built of Wood. One note of the great Antiquity of this Church, is its Name, by which it was at first dedicated to St. *Alban*, the Protomartyr of *England*, a Citizen of *Verulam* in *Hertfordshire*, where he suffer'd under *Diocletian*'s Persecution in the Year 303. Another Character of the Antiquity of it, is the Manner of the turning of the Arches in the Windows, and Heads of the Pillars. A third Note appears in the *Roman* Bricks here and there inlaid among the Stones in the Building. It is very probable, this Church was before it was pull'd down in the Year 1632, of as ancient standing as King *Adelstan*, the *Saxon*, who, as Tradition says, had his House at the East-end of this Church. This King's House also having a Door into *Adelstreet* in this Parish, gave Name as it is thought unto the same *Adelstreet*. One great square Tower of this King's House seems yet remaining (says *Stow*) to be seen at the North-corner of *Love-lane*, which Tower is of the same Stone and Manner of Building with St. *Alban*'s Church.

The Parish Church of St. Michael *in* Woodstreet.

There is in this Church (but without any outward Monument) the Head of *James* IV. King of *Scots*; slain at *Flodden-field*, and bury'd here, upon this Occasion: After the Battle the King's Body being found, was clos'd in Lead, and convey'd from thence to *London*; and so to the Monastery of *Sheyne* in *Surrey*, where it remain'd for a Time; but since the Dissolution of the Monastery, the Duke of *Suffolk* living there, the Body so lapp'd in Lead was thrown into a Room

Room amongſt old Timber. Where the Workmen for their Humour hew'd off the Head. And one *Launcelot Young* perceiving a ſweet ſavour to come from it, and that it was dry'd from Moiſture, and yet the Form remaining, with the Hair of the Head and Beard Red, brought it to *London* to his Houſe in *Woodſtreet*; where for a Time he kept it for its Sweetneſs; but in the End caus'd the Sexton of that Church to bury it among other Bones taken out of their Charnel.

In the Time of King *Richard* II, Sir *Henry Percy*, Son and Heir of *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, had a Houſe in *Woodſtreet*, where he treated King *Richard*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, the Duke of *York*, the Earl Marſhal, and his Father, the Earl of *Northumberland*, with others at Supper.

On the North-ſide of this St. *Michael*'s Church, is *Maiden-lane*, of old Time, call'd *Ingene-lane*. In this Lane is *Waxchandlers*-Hall, and *Haberdaſhers*-Hall, of old Time call'd *Hurrers*, who were incorporated a Brotherhood of St. *Katharine*. The *Cappers*, and *Hatmakers* or *Hurrers*, being all one Company.

The Pariſh Church of St. Giles's Cripplegate.

This Church was built by *Æſune* Biſhop of *London*, in the Year 1090, or 1102, and dedicated to St. *Giles*, Abbot of *Niſmes* in *France*. There was in this Church, of old Time, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of the Virgin *Mary* or *Corpus Chriſti* and St. *Giles* founded by *John Belancer*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. Some ſmall Diſtance from the Eaſt-end of this Church is a Water-Conduit, brought in Pipes of Lead from *Highbery*. There was alſo a Boſs of Water in the Wall of the Church-yard, made at the

the Charge of *Richard Whittington*, Mayor, and was like to that of *Billingſgate*. There was alſo a fair Pool of clear Water, near to the Parſonage, at the Weſt-ſide of it, the Spring was coop'd in with Stone, and Stairs to go down to it. This was done by Sir *Richard Whittington*, and is, I ſuppoſe, what is now call'd *Crowder's* Well.

In *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, was a White Croſs, and near it was built an Arch of Stone, under which ran a Courſe of Water down to the *Moor*, call'd now *Moorfields*. In this Street King *Henry* V. built a fair Houſe, and founded there a Brotherhood of St. *Giles*. In *Redcroſs-ſtreet* on the Weſt-ſide was a Place, of old Time, call'd the *Jews Garden*, being the only Place appointed them in *England*, wherein to bury their Dead. This is now call'd *Jewen-ſtreet*.

At the North-corner of *Mugwel-ſtreet*, ſtands *Lamb's* Chapel, founded by one *Lamb*, a Clothier. In this Chapel the *Clothworkers* Company hear Annually 4 Sermons, *viz.* on each Quarter-Day, going in their Gowns and Hoods to the Chapel, after which, they relieve 12 poor Men, and as many Women, with 12 Pence a-piece in Money, and every *Michaelmas* they give to each a Frieze Gown, a Lockram Shift, and a Pair of Winter Shoes.

Alderſgate-*Ward*.

This Ward takes its Name of the North-Gate of the City call'd *Alderſgate*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Mary Staining.

This Pariſh Church preſents us with nothing memorable.

The

The Pariſh Church of St. John Zachary.

This is in *Eagaine* or *Maiden-lane*, and at the North-Weſt Corner, but affords nothing remarkable. At the Eaſt-ſide of *Foſter-lane*, at *Engain-lane* End is *Goldſmiths-Hall*, a proper Houſe but not large.

The Pariſh Church of St. Olave *in* Silver-ſtreet.

This Church affords nothing notable.

The Pariſh Church of St. Leonard Foſter-lane.

This Church was dedicated to St. *Leonard* Biſhop of *Limoges*, born in *France* in the Year 500, it affords little worth Notice, ſave this odd Epitaph of *Robert Trappis*, Goldſmith.

When the Bells be merrily rung,
And the Maſs devoutly ſung,
And the Meat merrily eaten,
Then ſhall Robert Trappis *his Wives and Children be forgotten.*

St. Martins le Grand.

St. *Martins-lane* was of old Time a fair and large College of a Dean and Secular Canons, or Prieſts, which have had great Privileges both of Sanctuary and otherwiſe, and was call'd St. *Martius le Grand*. Founded by *Ingelricus* and *Edwardus* his Brother in the Year of Chriſt 1056. and confirm'd by *William the Conqueror*, Anno 1068. Here Kings of *England* have ſometimes lodg'd and held their Courts. The Church of St. *Martins* antiently was free from Epiſcopal Viſitation, nay, and Papal Exactions, and peculiarly belong'd to the King, before the Church was a *Solar*, that is a large Room or Chamber, ſomewhat like the Galleries in ſome Great Houſes;

Houſes; being Places of Entertainment and Pleaſure.

Antiently when this College flouriſh'd, a *Curfew* Bell was rung here, as was at *Bow*, St. *Giles* Cripplegate and *Barkin*, to give the Citizens notice of the Time of Night, and warning to keep within-doors. King *Edward* I, ſent Orders to the City, that none ſhould be ſo hardy to be found in the Streets after the *Curfew* Bell rung at St. *Martins le Grand*. This Order was to prevent the Miſchiefs that Perſons frequently ſuffer'd from Hectors walking arm'd in the Streets a Nights. This College was ſurrendred to King *Edward* VI, and the College Church pulled down, and a large Tavern afterwards built on the Place where the Church ſtood.

The Pariſh Church of St. Botolph Alderſgate.

In *Little Britain*, which took its Name of the Dukes of *Britain* Lodging there, is the Church of St. *Botolph*. In which Church was ſometime 3 Brotherhoods of St. *Fabian* and St. *Sebaſtian*, Founded in the Year 1377. Theſe Brothers and Siſters were to find 7 Tapers of 21 *l.* of Wax, to be lighted all 7 on high Feaſt Days, at all Hours of the Day, in the Worſhip of God and his Mother, and St. *Fabian* and *Sebaſtian*, and of *Alhallows*, and on *Sundays*; and on other ſimple Feaſts, two to be lighted at High Maſs. The third Brotherhood was of St. *Katherine*, theſe Brethren were to aſſemble at the ſaid Church on St. *Katherines* Day, there to hear Maſs, and offer in Worſhip of her: And in the Afternoon or next Sunday, to chuſe their Maſter for the next Year. They were to find 5 round Tapers of 20 *l.* Weight of Wax, to be lighted on high Feaſt Days, all 5 at

at all Hours of the Day, in the Worship of God and his Mother Maiden *Mary*, and St. *Katherine* the Glorious Virgin and Martyr, and of all *Hallowen*, and on Sundays, and on other simple Feast Days, two of the Five to be lighted at high Mass.

Faringdon Ward Within.

On the South of *Alderſgate* lies *Faringdon Ward Within*, for a difference from another Ward of that Name, which lieth without the Walls of the City, and is call'd *Faringdon* without. These 2 Wards of old Time were but one, and had but one Alderman till the 17th of *Richard* II, when it was divided into two, and had two Aldermen. This Ward took its Name of *William Faringdon*, Goldſmith, who purchas'd the Aldermanry of this Ward in the Year 1281.

The Pariſh Church of St. Peter *in* Cheap.

This Church ſtands at the South-Weſt Corner of *Woodſtreet*; but affords nothing memorable.

The Pariſh Church of St. Forſters.

This alſo affords little worth inſerting. At the North-end of *Forſter-lane* and *Noble-ſtreet*, was an Hermitage or Chapel of St. *James*, call'd in the Wall near *Cripplegate*. *William* of *Lion*, was Hermit there, and the Abbot and Convent of *Garadon* found 2 Chaplains, *Ciſtertian* Monks of their Houſe. Of theſe Monks and a Well pertaining to them, the Street took the Name of *Monks-well-ſtreet*, now call'd *Mug-well-ſtreet*. In this Lane is *Barber-Chirurgeons*-Hall.

The Pariſh Church of St. Nicholas Shambles.

There was of old Time a Pariſh Church of St.

St. *Nicholas Shambles*, whereof the Flesh-Market took its Name. This Church, with the Tenements, was by King *Henry* VIII, given to the City, for the Maintenance of a new Parish Church, then to be erected in the late dissolv'd Church of the *Grey-Fryars*: So this Church was pull'd down. This was part of *Christ*'s Church.

The late dissolv'd Church of *Grey-Fryars*, (called also *Fryars Minors*, within *Newgate*) had this Original: The first of this Order of Friars 9 in Number, arriv'd at *Dover* out of *Italy*, in the Year 1224, in the Reign of K. *Henry* III, being of the Order of the *Franciscans* or *Friars Minors*; 5 of them being Priests, remain'd at *Canterbury*; the other 4 being Laymen, came to *London*, and were lodg'd at the *Preaching Friers* in *Oldborne*, for the space of 15 Days; and then they hir'd a House in *Cornhil*, where they built little Cells, and dwelt in them. But they were soon after remov'd to *Nicholas Shambles*, where one *John Ewin*, Mercer, purchasing a void Piece of Ground for their Use, became a Lay-Brother himself; and several wealthy Citizens contributing very liberally, built and furnish'd a noble large House, Church, Quire, Vestry, Dormitory, Refectory, Library, and all Appurtenances belonging to the House or College. The Church was in Length 300 Foot, and in Breadth 89, and the Height of the Roof 84. In this *Grey-Friars* was a stinking Dungeon, where, in Q. *Mary*'s Time, they put Vagabonds and idle Persons.

In the Year 1522, begun the preparing the *Grey-Friars* House (*Christ*'s-Hospital) for poor Children. Of which I have spoken elsewhere.

The Pariſh Church of St. Auguſtin.

This Church was dedicated to the Memory of St. *Auguſtin*, the Monk, ſent by Pope *Gregory* into *England* about the Year 590, to convert the *Saxons*. It was deſtroy'd by the great Fire; but rebuilt in the Year 1682. Here was a Fraternity founded, *An.* 1389, call'd the Fraternity of St. *Auguſtin*. They were on the Eve of St. *Auguſtin* to meet at the ſaid Church, and in the Morning at high Maſs, and every Brother to offer a Peny, and after that to be ready to eat or to revel, according to the Ordinance of the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Fraternity. They ſet up in the Honour of God and St. *Auguſtin*, , 1 Branch of 6 Tapers before the Image of St. *Auguſtin*; and alſo 2 Torches to be uſed at the Interment of any of the Fraternity. They were to meet at the Vault at *Paul's* (perhaps St. *Faith's*) and to go thence to the Church of St. *Auguſtin*, and the Prieſts and Clerks ſaid *Placebo* and *Dirige*, and at Mattins a Maſs of *Requiem* at the High Altar.

The Cathedral of St. Paul.

This Cathedral Church was founded by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, about the Year of *Chriſt* 610, who handſomely endow'd it, as did alſo ſeveral Kings and Biſhops afterwards. This Church was burnt with Fire in the Year 1087, and therewith the greateſt part of the City, which began at the Weſt Gate, and conſum'd to the Eaſt Gate. Then *Mauritius* Biſhop of *London*, began a Foundation of a new Church, ſo wonderful for Length and Breadth, that the Men of thoſe Times judg'd it would never be finiſh'd. This Fabrick was alſo built upon Arches or Vaults of Stone, for Defence againſt

Fire, a Manner of Building unknown in *England* before, and brought in by the *Normans*. The Stone alſo being brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*. This *Mauritius* deceas'd in the Year 1107. But the Work was carry'd on by *Richard Beamour*, his Succeſſor, who at his own Coſt purchas'd large Streets and Lanes about it, and encompaſs'd it about with a ſtrong Wall of Stone and Gates. But it ſhould ſeem that he Wall'd it only on the South and North Sides; for King *Edward* II, in the 10th of his Reign, granted, That the ſaid Church-yard ſhould be enclos'd with a Wall where it wanted, for the Murders and Robberies which were there committed. But the Citizens then claim'd the Eaſt-part of the ſaid Church-yard to be the Place of Aſſembly to their *Folk-motes*, and that the great Steeple there ſituate, was to that Uſe their common Bell, which being rung, all the Inhabitants might hear and come together. They alſo claim'd the Weſt-ſide, that they might there aſſemble themſelves together with the Lord of *Baynard*'s Caſtle, for the View of their Armour, in Defence of the City.

Richard Beaumer deceas'd in the Year 1127, and his Succeſſors in Proceſs of Time finiſh'd the Work. And the Steeple was finiſh'd in the Year 1222. The Croſs on the Steeple fell down, and a new one was ſet up in the Year 1314. And a great part of the Spire of Timber cover'd with Lead, being weak, and in Danger of falling, was taken down, and a new Croſs, with a Pomel well-gilt, ſet on the Top thereof. In which Croſs the Reliques of divers Saints were put by *Gilbert Segrave*, then Biſhop of *London*, with great Care and ſolemn Proceſſion, That Almighty God, by the glorious Merits of his Saints (whoſe Reliques were there contain'd,

tain'd, would preſerve the Steeple from Danger. But on *February* the 1ſt 1444, about 2 in the Afternoon, the Steeple was fir'd by Lightning in the midſt of the Shaft or Spire, and was quench'd with Vinegar (in all Appearance) but about 8 or 9 at Night burſt out again, but was extinguiſh'd.

Somewhat above the Stone-work of the Steeple, was a fair Dial, having the Image of an Angel pointing to the Hour of the Day. The Height of the Steeple was 520 Feet, the Stone-work 260 Feet, and the Spire 260 Feet, the Length of the whole Church was 240 Yards, which make 720 Feet. The Breadth 130 Feet, and the Height of the Body of that Church 150 Feet. There was alſo one great Cloiſter on the North-ſide of the Church, inviroining a Plot of Ground, of old Time call'd *Pardon Church-yard*. About this Cloyſter was artificially and richly painted the Dance of *Machabray* or *Dance of Death*, commonly call'd the *Dance of St. Paul's*, the like whereof was painted about St. *Innocents* at *Paris*. The Metres or Poeſy of this Dance, were tranſlated out of *French* into *Engliſh*, by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Bury*, and with the Picture of Death leading all Eſtates painted about the Cloiſter. The Monuments of the Dead in this Cloiſter, both for the Number and Workmanſhip, exceeded all that were in the Church.

In the midſt of this *Pardon Church-yard*, was alſo a fair Chapel founded in the Reign of King *Stephen*. This Chapel with the whole Cloiſter, and Dance of Death, Tombs and Monuments, was demoliſh'd in the Year 1549, by the Commandment of the Duke of *Somerſet*, ſo that nothing was left but the bare Plot of Ground. There was alſo a Chapel at the

North Door of St. *Paul*'s in the Time of *Henry* VI, for 2, 3 or 4 Chaplains. This was pull'd down in the Time of *Edward* VI. Within this Church of St. *Paul*'s, were many Chapels dedicated to Saints both Male and Female, as the Virgin *Mary*, St. *Katherine*, &c. and Guilds founded in them.

Under the Quire of St. *Paul*'s was a large Chapel dedicated to the Name of *Jesus*, which had a Guild or Fraternity.

The Parish Church of St. Faith.

At the *West*-end of this *Jesus* Chapel, under the Quire of *Paul*'s, was and is a Parish Church of St. *Faith*, commonly call'd St. *Faith* under *Paul*'s. Which serv'd for the *Stationers* and others dwelling in *Paul*'s *Church-yard*, *Pater-noster-row*, and the Places near adjoyning.

Then was there on the *North*-side of this Church-yard a large Charnel-house for the Bones of the Dead, and over it a Chapel of an old Foundation; and in this Chapel were 2 Brotherhoods. One of them was call'd the Fraternity of *All-Souls*. This Fraternity on the Eve of *All-Souls*, met together in the said Chapel, and there *Placebo* and *Dirige* was said, with the other *Orisons*, for the Souls of all Faithful departed. On the Day of *All-Souls* at Morning-Prayer, they came together to the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, near *Aldgate*, and walk'd from thence to the said Chapel in a slow Pace, numbring their Prayers as they went along for the Living and the Dead, and there having attended on Mass for the Dead, the Brothers and Sisters made Oblations, and so return'd Home. The Bones of the Dead that were in this Charnel, under the Chapel, were at the last Rebuilding of St. *Paul*'s Church, carry'd thence

thence into *Finsbury-fields* (by the Report of him that paid for the Carriage) amounting to more than 1000 Cart-loads, and there laid on a mooriſh Ground, afterwards rais'd by the Soilage of the City upon them. Whereupon 3 Windmills were erected, which probably gave Name to *Wind-mill-hill*.

At the *Eaſt*-part of this Church-yard, was of old Time a Clochier or Bell-houſe 4 ſquare, built of Stone, with 4 Bells of a vaſt Size, which were call'd *Jeſus-Bells*, and belong'd to *Jeſus* Chapel, the ſame had a great Spire of Timber cover'd with Lead, with the Image of St. *Paul* at the Top; but was pull'd down by Sir *Miles Partridge* in the Time of King *Henry* VIII, who (as the common Report went,) had ſet 100 *l.* upon a Caſt of Dice againſt it, and won it of King *Henry*.

About the midſt of this Church-yard, was a Pulpit-Croſs of Timber, mounted upon Steps of Stone, and cover'd with Lead, in which Sermons were preach'd every *Sunday* in the Forenoon. This was by Thunder and Lightning defac'd. In foul and rainy Weather theſe Sermons were preach'd in a Place call'd the *Shrowds*, which was by the Sides of the Cathedral Church, where was a Covering and Shelter. To encourage theſe *Paul*'s-Croſs Preachers, there was 5 Days Maintenance provided at the Charge of ſeveral Benefactors.

In the Year 1561, the 4th of *June* between 3 and 4 in the Afternoon, the great Spire of the Steeple of St. *Paul*'s Church was fir'd by Lightning, which brake forth 2 or 3 Yards beneath the Foot of the Croſs, and from thence burnt downward of the Spire to the Battlements, Stone-work and Bells ſo furiouſly, that within the Space of 4 Hours, the Steeple with all the

Roofs of the Church were confum'd. But this was rebuilt by Order of Queen *Elizabeth*. In the Year 1643, the famous Pulpit-Croſs in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, with the reſt of the Croſſes about *London* and *Weſtminſter*, were by Act of Parliament pull'd down. The Repairs of St. *Paul*'s not having been carry'd on, in the Year 1660. King *Charles* II, ſet about finiſhing them; but before they were compleated, it was all ruin'd by the dreadful Conflagration in *London* in the Year 1666. But in the Year 1678, King *Charles* gave out his Letters Patents in Favour of Building it a-new. And it is now ſuch a Fabrick, as for Amplitude, Splendor, Solidity, Figure and curious Architecture, the World hath ſcarce ſeen the like.

In the Cathedral, before the Fire, beſides the Monuments of *Erkenwald* Biſhop of *London*, bury'd in the old Church about the Year of *Chriſt* 700, whoſe Body was tranſlated into the new Work in the Year 1140, being richly enſhrin'd above the Quire behind the High Altar; of *Sebba*, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, ; *Ethelred*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, and many other noble Perſons, were Sculptures, Statues and Images of worthy Men erected; as of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, Grandſon of King *Henry* III, *&c*, who tho' he was beheaded at *Pomfret*, was ſo belov'd by the Citizens of *London*, that they had his Effigies ſet up in St. *Paul*'s, to which they offer'd Prayers and Oblations, and ſuppos'd that he did Miracles. And this notwithſtanding the King's Hatred of him.

Pater-noſter-Row took its Name of Stationers or Text Writers that dwelt there, who wrote and ſold all Sorts of Books then in Uſe; as A, B, C, or *Abſies*, and the *Pater-noſter*, *Ave*, *Creed*, *Graces*, &c. There alſo dwelt Turners of

of Beads, which were call'd *Pater-noſter-Makers*. And *Ave-Mary-lane*, and *Creed-lane*, took their Names from the ſame Occaſion.

The Pariſh Church of St. *Martin Ludgate*, was built before the Year 1437. This Church was repair'd and beautify'd in the Year 1623. was conſum'd in the great Fire 1666, and ſince rebuilt.

The Pariſh Church of St. Anne Black-Friars.

On the *South*-ſide of *Ludgate-ſtreet* lies the *Black-friars*, which Order ſometime had their Houſe in *Holborn* for the Space of 55 Years, till in the Year 1276, the Mayor and Barons of the City gave *Robert Kilwary*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, 2 Lanes next the Street of *Baynard's-Caſtle*, and alſo the Tower of *Mountfichet* to be deſtroy'd, in the Place of which, the ſaid *Robert* built the Church of *Black-Friars*, and plac'd them therein. King *Edward* I, and *Eleanor* his Wife, were great Benefactors to it. This was a large Church, and well-furniſh'd with Ornaments, and divers Parliaments, and other great Meetings, have been held in it. And in this Houſe Cardinal *Woolſey* was by Parliament condemn'd in *Præmunire*. In this Houſe the Kings of this Land anciently had their Records and Charters kept, as well as at the *Tower*, and other Caſtles in *England*.

This ancient Church of the *Black-Friars*, was one of the moſt ſpacious and faireſt Churches in *London*, before the Diſſolution of it by King *Henry* VIII. But the *Friars* being put out, the Church with other fair Buildings belonging to it, were demoliſh'd.

Some Workmen Digging in a Place where the Convent of *Black-Friars* had been, came to an old Wall in a Cellar of a great Thickneſs, where appear'd a kind of Cupboard, which being

ing open'd, there were found 4 Pots or Caſes of Pewter, thick, with Covers of the ſame, and Rings faſten'd at the Top, to take up or put down, at pleaſure. The Caſes were flat before, and rounding behind, and in each of them were repoſited 4 human Heads, unconſum'd, preſerv'd, as it ſeems, by Art, with their Teeth and Hair, the Fleſh of a Tawny Colour, wrap'd up in Black Silk, almoſt conſum'd. One of theſe Pots (ſays Mr. *Strype*) I ſaw in the Year 1703, in the Cuſtody of Mr. *Presbury*, then Soap-maker in *Smithfield*. In the inſide of the Cover was inſcrib'd, in a ſcrawling Character, *J: Cornelius*. This Head was without any Neck, having ſhort Hair upon it, thick, and that could not be pull'd off; and Yellow Hair upon the Temples; a little bald on the Top (perhaps a Tonſure) the fore-part of the Noſe ſunk, the Mouth gaping, 10 ſound Teeth, others had been pluck'd out. The Skin like tann'd Leather, the Features of the Face viſible. There was 1 Body found near it buried; but no other Bodies found; the other 3 Heads had a broader and plainer Raſure, which ſhew'd them to be Prieſts. Of theſe 3 Heads, 1 was given to an Apothecary, another was intruſted to the Clerk of the Pariſh. It is probable, that they were at laſt privately procur'd, and convey'd Abroad, and are now become holy Reliques. It is alſo probable, they had been ſome zealous Prieſts or Friars executed for Treaſon, whereof there were many in the Rebellion in *Lincolnſhire* in the Year 1538, or for Denying the King's Supremacy, and here privately depoſited by theſe *Black-Friars*.

The Pariſh of St. Michael *the* Quern.

This Church was call'd St. *Michael ad ladum* or

or the *Corn* (corruptly call'd the *Quern*) ſo call'd, becauſe in the Place thereof was ſometime a Corn-Market. This Church was built about the Reign of *Edward* III, was burnt down in the Year 1666, and not rebuilt. The Pariſh is united to St. *Vedaſt Foſter-lane*. At the *Eaſt*-end of this Church ſtood a Croſs, call'd the *Old Croſs* in *Weſt-cheap*.

The Pariſh of St. Ewin.

On this Side the *North* Corner of *Warwick-lane*, formerly call'd *Eldeneſe-lane*, was a Pariſh Church dedicated to St. *Ewin* or *Owen*. In this Church was founded a Fraternity to St. *Anne*, the Mother of *Mary*. This Church was given by King *H.* VIII, towards the erecting of *Chriſt*'s Church; and ſo it was pull'd down.

Bread-ſtreet-*Ward*;

This Ward taketh its Name of Bread, in old Time, ſold there. For it appears by Records, That in the Year 1302, the Bakers of *London* were bound not to ſell any Bread in their Shops, but in the Markets.

At the Corner of *Bread-ſtreet*, in the Year 1595, in Digging of a Vault, there was found at 15 Foot deep, a fair Pavement like unto that above-Ground, and a Tree ſaw'd into 5 Steps, which was to ſtep over ſome Brook running out of the *Weſt* towards *Walbrook*; and by that and other Trees, *&c.* and the Ground, that there ſeem'd to be forc'd Ground, till about 17 Foot deep, it appear'd that ſo much had the Ground in the City been rais'd in that Place from the main, and within this 80 Years *Cheap-ſide* hath been rais'd divers Feet higher. For it has been found to be 28 Foot higher than it was when St. *Paul*'s was firſt built.

The Pariſh of Alhallows *in* Bread-ſtreet.

This Church was burnt down in the great Fire; but very decently rebuilt.

In the 23d of King *Henry* VIII, 2 Prieſts of this Church fell at Variance, and one drew Blood of the other. Wherefore the Church was ſuſpended, and no Service ſang or ſaid therein for the Space of a Month. The Prieſts were ſent to Priſon, and being injoyn'd Penance, went before a general Proceſſion bare-headed, bare-legg'd, and bare-footed, before the Children, with Beads and Books in their Hands, from *Paul*'s thro' *Cheapſide*, *Cornhil*, &c.

This Church had a Spire of Stone; but in the Year 1559, the 5th of *September* about Noon, a great Storm happen'd, and a great Lightning, with a terrible Clap of Thunder, which ſtruck the ſaid Spire about 9 or 10 Foot beneath the Top, out of which Place fell a Stone, which kill'd a Dog, and overthrew a Man that was Playing with him. Upon which, to avoid Reparations, it was pull'd down.

The Pariſh Pariſh Church of St. Mildred *in* Bread-Street.

At the Upper-end of the Church on the *North*-ſide, was a fair Window full of Coſt and Beauty; which being divided into 5 Parts, carry'd in the firſt of them a very artful and beautiful Repreſentation of the *Spaniards* great *Armado*, and the Battle in 1588. In the ſecond the Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*. In the third the *Gunpowder Plot*. In the fourth the lamentable Time of Infection, *Anno* 1625. And in the fifth the lively Portraiture of Capt. *Nicholas Smith*, at whoſe Coſt the beautiful Work was erected, and alſo his Wife and Children, with the Arms belonging

longing to them, with Verſes to every Story, which I have not Room to inſert. This Church was burnt in 1666, but fairly rebuilt.

On the *South*-ſide of *Basing-lane*, was a great Houſe, of old Time, built upon arched Vaults of Stone, and with arch'd Gates. Afterwards a common Inn, and call'd *Gerard's-Hall*, of a Giant ſaid to have dwelt there. In the high-Roof'd Hall of this Houſe ſtood a large Fir-Pole, which reach'd to the Roof thereof, and is ſaid to be one of the Staves that *Gerard*, the Giant uſed in the Wars to run withal. There ſtood alſo a Ladder of the ſame Length, which (as they ſaid) ſerv'd him to aſcend to the Top of the Staff. This Ladder is 39 Foot long. And (Mr. *Stripe* ſays) that this Meſſuage did belong to the Family of the *Giſors*, and was call'd *Giſor's-Hall*, and conjectures, that the Pole might be a *May*-Pole that uſed to be erected there, and the Ladder made uſe of to go up to it to adorn it.

On the *Weſt*-ſide of *Breadſtreet* once was a Priſon, call'd the *Compter* in *Breadſtreet*. But in the Year 1555, the Priſoners were remov'd thence to another new *Compter* in *Woodſtreet*, built at the Charge of the City.

The Pariſh Church of St. John Evangeliſt.

Now in *Friday-ſtreet*, ſo call'd of *Fiſhmongers* dwelling there, and ſerving *Fridays*-Market. There was Church on the *Eaſt*-ſide of the Street.

The Pariſh of St. Margaret Moyſes.

This Church was ſo call'd of one *Moyſes*, the Builder or Founder thereof. This was in the lower Part of *Friday-ſtreet*.

Queen-

Queen-hithe-*Ward*.

This Ward was ſo call'd of a Water-Gate or Harbour for Boats, Lighters, Barges, and was (of old Time) for Ships, at what Time the Timber-Bridge of *London*-Bridge was drawn up for the Paſſage of them to the ſaid *Hithe*, as to a principal Strand for Lading and Unlading, againſt the Midſt and Heart of the City.

The Pariſh Church of the Holy Trinity.

This Church in *Knight-riders-ſtreet* was conſum'd in 1666, but rebuilt, and is converted into a *Lutheran* Church of Foreigners by *Letters Patents* of King *Charles* II.

The Pariſh Church of St. Nicholas Cold Abby.

This Church is toward the *Weſt*-end of *Knight-riders-ſtreet*. It hath been an ancient Church; but was burnt down in the Year 1666, and was the firſt that was rebuilt after the Conflagration.

The Pariſh Church of St. Nicholas Olave.

On the *Weſt*-ſide of *Bread-ſtreet*-Hill, down towards the *Thames*, ſtood the Church of St. *Nicholas Olave*. This Church was burnt down in the great Fire, and not being rebuilt, the Pariſh was united to St. *Nicholas Cold Abby*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Mary Mounthaut.

This was a very ſmall Church, and at firſt built to be a Chapel for the Family of the *Mounthauts* in *Norfolk*, which had a large Houſe hard by.

The Pariſh Church of St. Michael Queen-hithe.

This Church was burnt down 1666, but fairly

fairly rebuilt. To this Church and Pariſh that of *Trinity* is united.

The Pariſh Church of St. Mary Somerſet.

This Church ſtands over againſt *Broken-Wharf*. was burnt down 1666, and rebuilt 1695.

Caſtle-Baynard-*Ward*.

This Ward took its Name of an old Caſtle in *Thames-ſtreet*, the Manſion of one *Baynard*, a Nobleman that came in with *William* the Conqueror.

There was hard by *Baynard*'s Caſtle, another Tower built by King *Edward* II, and given by *Edward* III, to *William* Duke of *Hamclake* in the County of *York*. This ſeems to have been call'd *Legates-Inn*, in the Time of *Edward* IV. There are divers Wood-Wharfs in the Place.

The Pariſh Church of St. Benet's Paul's-Wharf.

This preſents us with nothing very remarkable.

The Pariſh of St. Andrews Wardrobe.

Not far from this Church was a fair Building, call'd the *King's Wardrobe*. In this Houſe King *Richard* III, was lodg'd in the 2d Year of his Reign.

Upon *Paul's-Wharf*-Hill, within a great Gate, and belonging to that Gate next to *Doctor-Commons*, are many fair Tenements, that in the Leaſes went by the Name of *Camera Dianæ* or *Diana's Chamber*; ſo denominated from a ſpacious Building, that in the Time of *Henry* II, ſtood in their Place. In theſe *Cameræ* or Arched and vaulted Structure full of intricate Ways and Windings, *Henry* II, as ſometimes he did at *Woodſtock*, kept (or was ſuppos'd to have kept)

kept) that Jewel of his Heart, fair *Roſamund*, ſhe whom there he call'd *Roſa Mundi*, and here *Diana*, and hence had this Houſe that Title. To this Day (ſays *Stow*) are Remains and ſome evident Teſtifications of redious Turnings and Windings; as alſo of a Paſſage under-Ground from this Houſe to *Caſtle-Baynard*. Which was no doubt the King's Way from thence to his *Cameræ Dianæ*.

St. Mary Magdalen Old Fiſh-ſtreet.

This Church at the End of *Lambert*-Hill in *Knight-riders-ſtreet*, was burnt down 1666, but fairly rebuilt. On the *Weſt*-ſide of it, was a Conduit or Ciſtern of Lead caſtellated with Stone for the Receipt of *Thames*-Water. At the *Eaſt*-end of the Church runneth up the *Old-Exchange*. And in this Part was the *King's-Exchange* kept, and *Bullion* was receiv'd for Coinage.

At either Corner of the *Weſt*-end of St. *Paul's* was alſo an ancient Building, a ſtrong Tower of Stone, made for Bell-Towers. That at the *South* was call'd the *Lollards*-Tower, and was uſed as the Biſhops Priſon, for ſuch as were detected for Opinions in Religion, contrary to the Faith of the Church of *Rome*, who were call'd *Lollards*, and their Principles *Lollardies*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Gregory's *by St.* Paul's.

Adjoyning to the *Lollards* Tower was this Pariſh Church appointed to the Petty Canons of St. *Pauls*. In it was a Chauntry.

On the South-ſide of the Church-Yard was the Biſhop's Palace, a large thing for Reception, where divers Kings have been Lodg'd. And in the Year 1546, the Admiral of *France* the *French* Ambaſſador lodged there.

The

The Ward of Faringdon *Without.*

In theſe Parts from *Ludgate* and ſo Weſtward, the City in the *Saxon* Times, was chiefly ſituated; and more thinly built, where the City now eſpecially ſtands. This appears by what *Fabian* found in an Old Record call'd *Doomſday*, belonging to the City, who writes that in King *Etheldred*'s Reign, about the Year 981, *London* had moſt Buildings or Houſes from *Ludgate* to *Weſtminſter*; and few or none where the Heart of the City now is, except that there were Houſes, but the Houſes ſtood without Order. So that many other Places, as *Canterbury*, *York*, and others excell'd *London* in Buildings in thoſe Days. But after the Conqueſt it encreas'd and exceeded all others.

The Hoſpital of St. Bartholomew.

This was Founded in *Smithfield* by one *Rahere*, in the Year 1102. *Alfune* that had not long before Builded the Pariſh Church of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, became the firſt Hoſpitaler or Proctor for the Poor of this Houſe, and went himſelf daily to the Shambles and other Markets, where he begg'd the Charity of devout People for their Relief. *Henry* III. Granted to *Katherine Hardel* 20 Foot ſquare of Land to build her a Recluſe or Anchorage there. This Hoſpital was govern'd by a Maſter and 8 Brethren, being Prieſts for the Church, and 4 Siſters to ſee the Poor ſerv'd.

The Pariſh Church of St. Bartholomew *the Leſs.*

This Church remains a Pariſh Church to the Tenants dwelling in the Precincts of the Hoſpital.

The Priory of St. Bartholomew.

On the East-side of *Duck-Lane* and also of *Smithfield*, lieth the late dissolv'd Priory of St. *Bartholomew* founded by *Rahere*, a pleasant witted Gentleman, and the King's Minstrel about the Year 1102, he founded it in a Moorish Ground, which was therefore a common Lay-Stall of all the Filth that was voided in the City. He plac'd Canons there, and he himself became their first Prior, and so continued till his dying Day, and was there buried under a fair Monument. To this Priory King *Henry* II granted the Privilege of a Fair to be kept yearly in *Smithfield* for 3 Days at *Bartholomew*-tide.

This Church, having in the Bell-Tower, 6 Bells in a Tune, were sold to the Parish of St. *Sepulchres*, and then the Church being pull'd down to the Quire, the Quire was by the King's Order annex'd for the enlarging the old Parish Church thereto adjoyning.

Smithfield.

Was formerly made use of for the performance of Military Exercises, as Justings, Turneys, and great Triumphs. At which were present the Princes and Nobility both of this and foreign Countries. As in the Year 1357, Great and Royal Justs were then held, there being present the Kings of *England*, *France* and *Scotland*, and many other Nobles and great Estates of divers Lands. In the 14 of *Richard* II, Royal Justs and Tournaments were Proclaim'd by *Heralds* in several Courts of *Europe*, to be perform'd in *Smithfield*, to begin on Sunday next after the Feast of St. *Michael*, and a great Concourse of Nobility repair'd thither from divers Nations.

At the Day appointed there issued out of the

the Tower about 3 in the Afternoon Sixty Courſers apparell'd for the Juſts, upon every one an Eſquire of Honour riding a ſoft Pace. Then came forth 60 Ladies of Honour mounted upon Palfreys, riding on the one ſide richly Apparelled, and every Lady led a Knight with a Chain of Gold: Thoſe Knights that were of the Kings party, had their Armour and Apparel, adorn'd with White Harts and Crowns of Gold about the Harts Neck, and ſo they came riding through the Streets of *London* to *Smithfield*, with a great number of Trumpets and other Inſtruments of Muſick before them. When they came there, the Ladies that lead the Knights were taken down from their Palfreys, and went up to their Chambers or Seats prepar'd for them. The Eſquires of Honour alighted from their Courſers, and the Knights mounted. And after the Helmets were ſet on their Heads, and being ready at all Points, Proclamation was made by the *Heralds*, and then the Juſts began. Theſe Juſts continued many Days with great Feaſting.

The Pariſh of St. Sepulchres.

This Pariſh was ſo call'd in Commemoration of the Holy Sepulchre of our Saviour. This is an Antient fair Church, in it was a Chauntry in the Year 1426. and alſo a Fraternity of St. *Katharine*.

Not far beyond *Holborn-Bridge* is *Ely* Place, being the Biſhop of *Ely*'s Palace. In this Place, for the large and commodious Rooms thereof, divers great Feaſts have been kept.

The Pariſh Church of St. Andrews Holborn.

In this Church about 300 Years ago were divers Altars beſides the high Altar, as the Altar

Altar of St. *Mary*, the Altar of St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, St. *Nicholas*'s Altar. There were alſo belonging to it divers Chaplains and Clerks, to ſing Maſſes and pray for the Souls of the departed. In this Church was alſo a Guild or Fraternity of St. *Sithe*.

In this Pariſh is *Grays-Inn*; an Inn of Court, formerly belonging to the Lord *Gray*, it is very ſpacious containing ſeveral Courts ſurrounded with good Buildings, a ſpacious Hall with Gardens and Walks.

By *Fleet-Ditch*, between *Ludgate-Bridge* and *Holborn-Bridge*, is the *Fleet-Priſon* of ancient Standing, for we read of it in the Time of King *Richard* I.

The Inhabitants of *Fleet-ſtreet* in the Year 1478, built a Ciſtern at the Standard, and on the ſame a fair Tower of Stone, garniſhed with Images of St. *Chriſtoper* on the Top, and Angels round about lower down, with ſweet ſounding Bells before them, whereupon by an Engine plac'd in the Tower they divers Hours of the Day and Night, with Hammers chim'd ſuch an Hymn as was appointed.

The Pariſh Church of St. Dunſtans *in the* Weſt.

This Pariſh Church was Dedicated to the Memory of St. *Dunſtan* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, born at *Glaſſenbury* in *Somerſetſhire Anno Chriſti* 933. In this Church was founded a Fraternity and Guild of St. *Mary* and St. *Dunſtan*, in the 18th of *Henry* VI. There were alſo two Chauntrys founded in it.

In *Chancery-Lane* was ſometime a Houſe for the Converted *Jews*, founded by King *Henry* III. in the Place of a *Jews* Houſe forfeited to him in the Year 1233. In which Houſe all ſuch *Jews* and *Infidels* as were Converted to the Chriſtian

ſtian Faith were maintain'd, by which Means a great Number of them were Converted, and Baptiz'd, and receiv'd yearly Allowances from the Crown. But in the Year 1290, all the *Jews* in *England* were Baniſh'd, whereby the Converts in this Place being grown very ſmall in the Year 1377, the Houſe was annex'd to the Keeper of the Rolls: And is now called the *Rolls*, or Chapel for the cuſtody of the *Rolls*, and Records of *Chancery*.

Over againſt this Chapel of the *Rolls* is the *Clerks-Office*, formerly a Manſion pertaining to the Friar of *Nefton Park*, a Houſe of Canons in *Lincolnſhire*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Bridgets *or* Brides.

The Steeple is a very Lofty and Beautiful Piece of Architecture, ſaid to be 235 Foot high, and to exceed the Monument by 10 Foot. There was a Fraternity in this Pariſh founded *Anno* 1375, of St. *Brigide*, for Lights to be ſet up in the Church before the Image of St. *Briget*, on the Feaſt of the Tranſlation and Nativity of the ſaid Virgin, and to pay 4 *d.* yearly at the 4 Quarters of the Year. Afterwards they procur'd a Chaplain to ſay Maſs before the Image.

Salisbury-Court was ſo call'd, in that it was the Inn that belonged to the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, when he came to Parliament or for other Buſineſs.

The White Friars, *or the* Friars *of Our Lady of* Mount Carmel.

The *White-Friars* Church was firſt founded in the Year 1241, The Curriers ſeem'd formerly to live here. It is certain they had a Guild here Founded 1367.

Next

Next is the *New Temple*, ſo call'd becauſe the Templers before the Building of this Houſe had their Temple in *Oldbourne*. This Houſe was Founded by the Knights Templers in *England* in the Reign of *Henry* II, and the ſame was Dedicated to God and our Bleſſed Lady by *Heraclius* Patriarch of the Church, call'd the *Holy Reſurrection* in *Jeruſalem* in the Year 1185. It contain'd all that Space of Ground from the *White-Friars* to *Eſſex* Houſe. Their Profeſſion was for Safeguard of the Religious coming to viſit the Sepulchre, and to keep the Highways againſt the lying in wait of Thieves. In the Year 1308 all the Templers in *England*, as alſo in other Parts of *Chriſtendom* were apprehended and committed to divers Priſons. And the Order was diſſolv'd by a General Council, and their Lands were given to the Knights Hoſpitalers, and they in the Reign of *Edward* the IIId, let them to the Students of the Common Laws of *England*, and in their Poſſeſſion the Buildings call'd the *Temple* have ever ſince remain'd.

Bridge-Ward Without.

Southwark was anciently call'd the *Village* or *Town* of *Southwark*. And the City of *London* from Antient Times endeavour'd to get this Place under its own Juriſdiction, finding a great inconvenience by the Neighbourhood of it; Malefactors in *London* eſcaping thither out of the reach of the Magiſtrates of the City. Therefore petitioning the Parliament on that Account in th Year 1327, King *Edward* III, granted them a Charter for this Place, and for a Fair to be held there the 7, 8, and 9th days of *September*.

The Antiquities moſt remarkable in this Borough was the Abbey of *Bermondſey* of Black Monks, St. *Mary Overies*, a Priory of Canons Regular,

Regular, St. *Thomas* a College or Hoſpital for the Poor, and the *Loke*, a *Lazar-Houſe* in *Kent-Street* Pariſh Churches there have been 6, where. of 5 do remain.

St. Margaret *on the Hill.*

Is now long ſince ceas'd from being a Church, and is now a Court of Juſtice, and is call'd the Town-Hall, on which ſtandeth a fine Statue of King *Charles* II. On the *Weſt* Bank of the River of *Thames* were formerly 2 Bear-Gardens, for the keeping and baiting of Bears, Bulls, *&c.* but theſe are now Built into Tenements.

Next on this Bank was ſometimes the *Bordello* or Stews, a Place ſo call'd of certain Stew Houſes Priviledg'd there for the repair of incontinent Men to the like Women, for which Privileges, there was an Act of Parliament made in the Time of King *Henry* II, in which theſe were ſome of the Orders.

That no Stewholder or his Wife ſhould let or hinder any ſingle Woman to go and come freely at all Times when they liſted. Nor to keep any Woman to Board, but ſhe to Board abroad at her Pleaſure. To take no more for the Womans Chamber *per* Week than 14 *d.* Not to keep open his Doors upon Holy-days. No Single Woman to be kept againſt her Wilr Not to receive any Woman of Religion, no any Man's Wife. No Single Woman to take Mony to lie with any, but ſhe may lie with him all Night till the Morrow. No Man to be drawn or intic'd into any Stew-Houſe. No Stewholder to keep any Woman that hath the Perilous Infirmity of Burning; nor to ſell Bead, Ale, Fleſh, Fiſh, Wood, Coal, or any Victuals, *&c.* Theſe Stew Houſes were permitted in the Time of *Henry* VI, inhibited in the

the Reign of of *Henry* VII, and the Doors ſhut up, but ſoon ſet open again, but were put down in the Year 1546 in the Time of *Henry* the VIIIth.

Then next is the *Clink* Priſon, a Goal for Treſpaſſers as ſhould brabble, fray or break the Peace at the ſaid Bank of the *Thames*.

The next is the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s Houſe or Lodging when he came to the City. Adjoyning to this on the *South*-ſide was the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Inn or Lodging.

The Priory Church of St. Mary Overy.

Eaſt from the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s Houſe directly over againſt it, is the Church of St. *Mary over the Rie*, or *Overy*, that is *over the Water*. This Church or ſome other in Place thereof was (of old Time long before the Conqueſt) an Houſe of Siſters founded by a Maiden named *Mary*. To which Houſe and Siſters ſhe left (as was left to her by her Parents) the Overſight and Profits of a Croſs Ferry over the *Thames*, there kept before any Bridge was built. This Houſe of Siſters was after by *Swithin* a Noble Lady, converted unto a College of Prieſts, who in Place of the Ferry built a Bridge of Timber, and kept it in Repair. But at laſt the ſame Bridge was built of Stone, and then in the Year 1106. was this Church again founded for Canons Regular by *William Pont de la Arche*, and *William Dauncy* Knights, *Normans*.

The Pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen.

Peter du Rupbus or *de la Roche* founded a large Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen*, in the ſaid Church of St. *Mary Overy*, which Chapel was afterwards appointed to be the Pariſh Church for the Inhabitants near adjoining; this Church was again

gain built in the Reign of K. *Richard* II. and K. *Henry* IV. The Priory was ſurrendred to K. *Henry* VIII. and purchas'd by the Inhabitants of the Borough and made a Pariſh-Church, for the Pariſhioners of St. *Mary Magdalen*, on the *South*-ſide of the Quire and of St. *Margaret on the Hill*, which were made one Pariſh of St. *Saviour*.

St. Saviour's *Church.*

Paſſing by ſeveral Ornaments in this Church, we ſhall only take Notice of that Part of the Church above the Chancel, that in former Times was call'd *our Lady's Chapel*. Which is now called *the new Chapel*, becauſe it being let out by Leaſe to a Baker, it was made a Bake-houſe. This is now a very magnificent Church. The old Monuments being refreſh'd and new painted.

On St. *Margaret*'s Hill, where the Leather-Market was wont to be, ſtood St. *Margaret*'s Church, given to St. *Mary Overies* by K. *Henry* I. Upon Part of this Ground ſtands the Court-Houſe, and on Part thereof a Priſon call'd the Compter of *Southwark*.

Almoſt directly over againſt St. *George*'s Church, was ſometime a large and moſt ſumptuous Houſe belonging to the Duke of *Suffolk* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and was call'd *Suffolk-Houſe* and *Dukes-Place*, which he having exchang'd with the King for the Biſhop of *Norwich*'s Place in St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, a Mint of Coinage was there kept for the King. Q. *Mary* gave this Houſe to the Archbiſhop of *York*, he ſold it, and it is now built into ſmall Tenements, and ſtill retains the Name of the *Mint*.

The Pariſh of St. George Southwark.

This Church did ſometime pertain to the Priory of *Bermondſey*, by Gift in the Year 1122.

St.

St. Thomas's-*Hoſpital and Pariſh.*

This was founded by *Richard* Prior of *Bermondſey*, in the *Cellarers*-Ground againſt the Wall of the Monaſtery in the Year 1213. He nam'd it the *Almery* or Alms-houſe for Converts and Poor Children. *Peter de Rupibus* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* founded the ſame again more fully in the Year 1215. for Canons Regular in Place of the firſt Hoſpital. This Hoſpital was ſurrender'd to King *Henry* VIII. and was purchas'd by the Citizens of *London* for poor Impotent lame and dieaſed People.

The Pariſh of St. Olave.

This Pariſh Church is ſituate on the Bank of the River of *Thames*. A little *Eaſt* from this Church was a large Houſe belonging to the Abbot of St. *Auguſtin*, without the Walls of *Canterbury*, which was an ancient Piece of Work, and ſeems to have been one of the firſt built Houſes on that Side the *Thames*, over againſt the City. It was call'd the *Abbot's Inne of St. Auguſtine*.

The next is the *Bridge-Houſe*; ſo call'd as being a Store-houſe for Stone, Timber, or whatſoever pertaineth to the Building or repairing of *London-Bridge*.

Next was the Abbot of *Battail's-Inn*, betwixt the *Bridge-houſe* and *Battail-bridge*. Likewiſe on the Bank of the River of *Thames*, were Walks and Gardens belonging to it: on the other Side of the Way, before the Gate of the ſaid Houſe, was call'd the *Maze*.

Then is *Battail-bridge*, ſo call'd of *Battail-Abbey*; for that it ſtandeth over a Water-Courſe pertaining to that Abbey.

The ancient Abbey of St. *Saviour's Bermondſey*, at the *South*-end of *Bermondſey-ſtreet*, was ſometime

time a Priory or Abbey of St. *Saviour*, founded by *Alwin Child*, Citizen of *London*, in the Year 1081. In the Year 1089, 4 Monks *de Charitate* came to this Houſe, and 1 of them was made Prior by the Prior of the Houſe call'd *Charitie* in *France*. *William Rufus* built them there a great Church; ſeveral others gave very liberally toward their Maintenance. This Abbey was ſurrendred to King *Henry*; the Abbey Church was then pull'd down, and a ſtately Houſe built in its Place, pertaining to the Earls of *Eſſex*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey.

Next unto this Abbey Church, ſtands this Church builded by the Priors of *Bermondſey*, ſerving for reſort of the Inhabitants (Tenants to the Prior or Abbot near adjoyning) there to have their Divine-Service. This Church remains and ſerves as afore, and is call'd a Pariſh Church.

Of the Suburbs on the Eaſt *of* London.

The 2d Year of *Henry* III, the Foreſt of *Middleſex* and the Warren of *Staines* were diſaforeſted: Since which the Suburbs about *London* have been alſo mightily increas'd with Buildings: For firſt, to begin in the *Eaſt*, by the *Tower* of *London*.

From the Precinct of St. *Katherine* to *Wapping* in the *Woſe* (or *Marſh*) and *Wapping* itſelf, the uſual Place of Execution for hanging Pirates, There was (ſays Mr. *Stow*) not a Houſe ſtanding within theſe 40 Years, being formerly one great Waſh, cover'd with the Water of the *Thames*. Afterwards it was by Pains and Art, gain'd from the River, and made a Marſh or Meadow-Ground, commonly call'd *Wapping-*

Marſh, and was defended from the Irruption of the *Thames* by Walls. And ſo few Buildings were there in theſe Parts, in the Year 1629, that King *Charles* having hunted a Stag or Hart from *Wanſted* in *Eſſex*, kill'd him in a Garden in *Nightingal-lane*.

St. John's Wapping.

The new Chapel in *Wapping*-Hamlet was built in the Year 1617. This Chapel is now become a Pariſh Church.

Ratcliff-High-way (ſays Mr. *Stow*) I have known a large High-way, with long Rows of Elm, and other Trees, on both Sides.

Here in *Ratcliff*, was (near 100 Years ago) a Leaden Coffin, and 2 or 3 Urns found, with a Piece of Money inſcrib'd thus on one Side: *Imp. Pupienus Maximus, P. F. Auguſt.* And on the other Side Hands joyn'd, with this Motto; *Patres Senatus.* Sir *Robert Cotton*, the Learned Antiquarian, diſcover'd in *Ratcliff* Field the Monument of a *Pro-prætor*'s Wife, in the Year 1614, which was inclos'd in a Cheſt of Lead, the upper Part being Garniſh'd with Scallop-ſhells, and a Crotiſter Border. At the Head of the Coffin and the Foot, there were 2 Jarrs of 3 Foot Length ſtanding, and on the Sides a Number of Bottles of gliſtering red Earth, ſome painted, and many great Glaſs Viols, ſome 6, ſome 8 ſquare, having a Whitiſh Liquor within them. Within the Cheſt was the Body of a Woman, as the Chirurgeons judg'd by the Scull. On either Side of her were 2 Sceptres of Ivory, 18 Inches long, and on her Breaſt a little Figure of *Cupid*, neatly cut in White Stone. And among the Bones 2 printed Pieces of Jet, with round Heads in Form of Nails 3 Inches long. There was alſo the Body of a Man in a Coffin of Stone. Theſe Bodies, in the

the Opinion of Sir *Robert Cotton*, were bury'd about the Year of our Lord 239, being there were found divers Coins of *Pupienus Gordian*, and the Emperors of that Time.

The Pariſh Church of St. Mary Whitechapel.

This is as it were a Chapel of Eaſe to the Pariſh of *Stebunhith*: Which being firſt dedicated to the Name of God and the Bleſſed Virgin, is now call'd St. *Mary Matfelon*, upon this Occaſion following: About the Year 1428, a devout Widow of that Pariſh had long cheriſh'd and brought up of Alms, a certain *Frenchman*, which unkindly and cruelly murder'd her by Night, ſleeping in her Bed, and after fled with her Jewels and Mony. But being cloſely purſu'd, he took to the Church of St. *George* in *Southwark*, and challeng'd the Privilege of Sanctuary there, and ſo abjur'd the King's Land. Then the Conſtables (having Charge of him) brought him into *London*, intending to have convey'd him Eaſtward; but as ſoon as he was come into the Pariſh where he had committed the Murder, the Women caſt upon him ſo much Filth and Ordure of the Street, that (notwithſtanding the beſt Reſiſtance made by the Conſtables) they kill'd him. And for this Fact it hath been ſaid, the Pariſh took that Name. Others are of Opinion, that *Matfelon*, is the *Hebrew* Word, מטפלון *Metaphelon*, which ſignifies *She that hath lately brought forth a Son.* And it is probable her Image anciently ſtood in that Church, with a Babe in her Arms, as ſhe was wont ſometime to be figur'd or depainted.

The Pariſh of St. Dunſtan's Stepney.

The Church is call'd St. *Dunſtan's Stepney*, and dedicated to the Memory of St. *Dunſtan* Archbiſhop

biſhop of *Canterbury*, born at *Glaſſenbury* in *Somerſetſhire*, about the Year 933; and was written anciently *Stebunhithe*. It was a Pariſh of great Extent, in ſo much, that ſome Pariſhes have been taken out of it: As *Whitechapel*, St. *Paul's Shadwel*, St. *John's Wappin*, which belong'd to *Whitechapel*, and 3 others now a building. There be alſo in *Stepney* Pariſh ſome Chapels of Eaſe, yet remaining; as 1 at *Poplar*, another in *Spittlefields*, and there was another at *Bethnal-Green*. So that it was rather a Province than a Pariſh. The Biſhop of *London* had a Manour in this Pariſh of *Stepney*, and ſome Woods lying about it, and in the Year 1292, was minded to incloſe it for a Park, but was oppos'd by the Citizens of *London*, who claim'd the Privilege of Hunting there, which they had enjoy'd Time out of mind. Here the Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, had a Manſion, and *John Colet*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, who gave it towards the Maintenance of St. *Paul's* School.

One of the Vicars of this Church was burnt in *Smithfield* in K. *Henry* VIII's Time, for the Profeſſion and Love of the Goſpel about the Year 1540.

Another, and it ſeems the next that ſucceeded him, had been Abbot of the Abbey upon *Tower-Hill*, and put in here upon the Diſſolution and Surrendry of his Houſe. He was as ſtanch a Papiſt, as his Predeceſſor was a Goſpeller. In his Time there was a Quire and Singing in this Church, and an excellent Ring of Bells. And when any Sermon had been preach'd there which he did not like, as bearing hard upon any Popiſh Errors and Corruptions, or commending the Evangelical Doctrine, he would ſtand up, and command the Bells to ring, or the Singing to begin in the Quire,

Quire, while the Sermon was Preaching; and ſometimes he would interrupt the Preacher in the midſt of his Diſcourſe.

At *Mile-End* ſtood anciently an Hoſpital of poor *Lazars*, call'd *The Houſe of* Jeſus Chriſt *and* Mary Magdalen. Theſe had a Licence granted them to beg, by King *Edward*, in the Year 1551.

At *Bethnal-Green* is a fair Houſe, built in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time by one *John Kirby*, which Houſe lofty as a Caſtle, occaſion'd ſome Rhimes, abuſive of him and ſome other Perſons, who had built fine Houſes, and prejudic'd themſelves thereby: As,

Kirby's *Caſtle, and* Fiſher's *Folly*,
Spinola's *Pleaſure, and* Megſe's *Glory.*

This *Kirby*'s Houſe, is that call'd the *Blind Beggar's Houſe.*

North and by *Eaſt* from *Biſhopſgate* lieth a large High-way leading up to *Holywell*, where of old Time was a Priory of St. *John Baptiſt*, a Houſe of Nuns, founded by a Biſhop of *London*. This Priory being ſurrendred to K. *Henry* in 1539, the Church was pull'd down, and Houſes built there. And near to this Place was 2 publick Houſes built for acting Comedies and Tragedies. The one of which was call'd the *Courtein*, the other the *Theatre*. Near *Shoreditch* ſtood a Croſs, in the Place of which is now a Smith's Forge.

The Pariſh Church of St. Leonard Shoreditch.

This Church was dedicated to the Memory of St. *Leonard*, Biſhop of *Limoges* in *France*, born about the Year 500. The *Eaſt* Window of this Church hath 4 handſome Figures painted in the Glaſs, *viz.* our Saviour Sitting at his laſt Supper, with his 12 Diſciples, and *Judas* with

his Purſe in his Hand, the Table furniſh'd with a ſtanding Cup, a Candle, a Salt, two Loaves, a Knife, ſquare Trenchers, and the Paſchal Lamb in a Diſh. In the Veſtry, hard by the Chancel, is another fair painted Glaſs Window, with the Figure of the Father embracing the Prodigal Son.

We read alſo in ancient Records of the King's Manour in the Pariſh of *Hackney*, call'd *Shoreditch Place*. This Houſe is now call'd *Shore Place*. And the vulgar Tradition goes, That *Jane Shore* liv'd there; and that there the King uſed to viſit her.

Of the Suburbs without the Poſtern at Moorgate.

Moorfields, was of old Time, call'd the *Moor*, as appears by the Charter of *William the Conqueror* to the College of St. *Martin*, declaring a running Water to paſs into the City from the ſaid *Moor*. They were alſo call'd in ancient Writings *Magna Mora*, becauſe of the great Extent of this *Moor* or *Mere*. This Fenn ſtretching from the Wall of the City betwixt *Biſhopſgate* and the *Poſtern* call'd *Cripplegate*, to *Finsbury* and to *Holywell*, continu'd a waſte and unprofitable Ground a long Time, ſo that it was all let for 4 Marks a Year in the Time of *Edward* II. To this *Moor* alſo belong'd a Fiſhery for the Uſe of the City. But in the Year 1415, *Thomas Fawconer*, Mayor, caus'd the Wall of the City to be broken down, and built the Poſtern call'd *Moorgate* for Eaſe of the Citizens to walk that Way upon Cauſe-ways into the Fields towards *Hoxton* and *Iſlington*.

In the Year 1498, all the Gardens which had continu'd Time out of Mind without *Moorgate*, to wit, about and beyond the Lordſhip of *Finsbury*, were deſtroy'd, and of them was made a plain Field for Archers to ſhoot in. Now the

Artillery-

Artillery-Ground. And in the Year 1512, *Roger Achley*, Mayor, caus'd divers Dikes to be caſt and made to drain the Waters of the ſaid *Moor-fields*, with Bridges arch'd over them, and the Grounds about to be levell'd, whereby the ſaid Field was made ſomewhat more commodious; but yet it ſtood full of noiſom Waters. Whereupon in the Year 1527, Sir *Thomas Seymour*, Mayor, caus'd divers Sluices to be made to convey the ſaid Waters over the *Town-Ditch* into the Courſe of *Walbrook*, and ſo into the *Thames*. And by theſe Degrees was this *Fenn* or *Moor* at length made main and hard Ground, which before being overgrown with Flags, Sedge and Ruſhes, ſerv'd to no Uſe. Since which Time, the farther Grounds beyond *Finsbury*-Court, have been ſo over heighten'd with Layſtalls, that the Ditches be fill'd up, and the Bridges bury'd.

Here adjoyning on the *Weſt*, is *Bunhill-Fields*, where was a large Piece of Ground inclos'd, which was for a Burying-place, in the Time of the Plague, in the Year 1665. This is now the Diſſenters Burying-place.

Suburbs without Alderſgate *and* Newgate.

There was ſometime in this Suburb without *Alderſgate*, an Hoſpital for the Poor; but an Alien of *Cluny*, a *French* Order, and therefore ſuppreſs'd by King *Henry* V. There was alſo at the fartheſt *North* Corner of this Suburb, a Chapel built by Q. *Katherine*, Wife to K. *Henry* VIII, who nam'd it Mount *Calvary*. This was pull'd down in the latter End of his Reign, and a Windmill ſet up in its Place, as there had been before, but overthrown by a Tempeſt.

Of the Charter-Houſe.

This Houſe was firſt founded by *Walter Manny* that was made Knight of the Garter by *Edward* III, upon this Occaſion: A great Peſtilence entring this Iſland, began firſt in *Dorſetſhire*, then proceeded into *Devonſhire*, *Gloceſterſhire* and *Oxfordſhire*, and at length came to *London*, and overſpread all *England*, ſo Waſting the People, that ſcarce the 10th Perſon was left alive, and Church-yards were not ſufficient to receive the Dead. Whereupon *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of *London*, bought a Piece of Ground, call'd *No Man's Land*, inclos'd it with a Wall, and dedicated it for the Burial of the Dead, and built a Chapel upon it, which is now inlarg'd, and made a Dwelling Houſe. This Burying-Place afterwards was call'd *Pardon Churchyard*. After this, in the Year 1349, the ſaid *Walter Manny* purchas'd 13 Acres of Land adjoyning to the ſaid *No Man's Land*, and caus'd it to be conſecrated by the ſaid Biſhop for a Burying-Place. In this Plot of Ground there were that Year more than 50000 Perſons bury'd. The ſaid *Walter* alſo caus'd a Chapel to be there builded, and in 1371, he caus'd there to be founded a Houſe of *Carthuſian* Monks, which he nam'd the *Salutation*, and order'd, That one of the Monks ſhould be call'd Prior.

The *Pardon Church-yard*, that had been provided by the Biſhop, ſerv'd for a Burying-Place of ſuch as deſperately ended their Lives, or were executed for Felonies. Who were fetch'd thither uſually in a cloſe Cart vail'd over and cover'd with Black, having a plain White Croſs thwarting, and at the Fore-end a St. *John's* Croſs without, and within a Bell ringing by the Shaking of the Cart, that it might be heard

heard as it paſs'd by. This was call'd the *Priory-Cart*, which belong'd to St. *John*'s; which Place had the Privilege of Sanctuary. In this *Charter-Houſe* are the Monuments of the ſaid Sir *Walter Mumy* and his Family. Mr. *Tho. Sutton* purchas'd this old Religious Houſe, and eſtabliſh'd there an Hoſpital, as ſpoken of elſewhere.

The Priory of St. John *at* Jeruſalem.

The Priory of St. *John* at *Jeruſalem*, ſtood near unto *Clerks-Well* beſides *Smithfield*, founded in the Year of *Chriſt* 1100, by *Jurdan Briſet*, Baron, and *Muriel* his Wife, who founded a Priory of Nuns. St. *John*'s Church was dedicated by *Heraclius*, Patriarch of the *Holy Reſurrection of Chriſt* at *Jeruſalem*, in the Year 1185, and was the chief Seat in *England* of the Religious Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Profeſſion was (beſides their daily Service of God) to defend Chriſtians againſt Pagans, and to fight for the Church; uſing for their Habit a Black upper Garment, with a White Croſs on the Fore-part.

The Rebels of *Eſſex* and *Kent* in 1381, ſet Fire on this Houſe, cauſing it to burn for the Space of 7 Days, not ſuffering any to quench it; ſince which Time, the Priors of it new built it. And it was finiſh'd in the Year 1504. This Houſe was ſurrendred to K. *Henry* VIII, and was employ'd as a Store-Houſe for his Toils and Tents for Hunting and the Wars, *&c.* But in the 3d of K. *Edward* VI, the greateſt Part of the Church with the Bell-Tower (a moſt curious Piece of Workmanſhip, graven, gilt and enamell'd, ſurpaſſing all others in the City) was undermin'd and blown-up with Gun-powder. The Stone whereof was employ'd in Building the Lord Protector's Houſe in the *Strand*, call'd *Somerſet-Houſe*.

The Pariſh of St. James's Clerkenwell.

Beyond this Houſe of St. *John* was the Priory of *Clerkenwell*, ſo call'd of *Clerks-well* adjoyning. This Priory was alſo founded about the Year 1100, by the ſame *Jordan Briſet*. In this Priory were plac'd Black Nuns. The Church is now the Pariſh Church.

The Suburbs without Newgate.

Till the Time of *Henry* VIII, all the Way leading from *Holborn* to St. *Giles*'s, was very foul and full of Pits and Sloughs, and very perilous and noiſom to all that paſs'd that Way, as well on Foot as on Horſeback, and with Carriages. And ſo were other Lanes and Places that led out of or into *Holbourn*; as *Shoe-lane*, *Fetter-lane*, *Chancery-lane*, *Grays-Inn-lane*, &c. After which, upon Complaint, an Act was made for the Paving of them, and alſo the Way from *Aldgate* to *Whitechapel* Church, which had the ſame bad Paſſage.

At St. *Giles*'s was an Hoſpital founded by *Matilda*, the Queen, Wife to K. *Henry* I, in the Year 1117, This Hoſpital was founded for 14 Leprous Perſons. In this Hoſpital was a Chapel wherein K. *Edward* I, founded a Chauntry. At this Hoſpital, the Priſoners convey'd from the City of *London* towards *Tyburn* to be executed, were preſented with a Bowl of Ale, as their laſt Refreſhment in this Life. This was call'd the St. *Giles's Bowl*.

The Suburbs without Temple-Bar.

There was of old Time in the *Strand* near the end of *Arundel-ſtreet*, a fair *Cemetery* or Church-yard, and in the ſame a Pariſh Church, call'd the *Nativity of our Lady and Innocents*, and by ſome, (by Reaſon

Reaſon of a Brotherhood kept there) call'd of St *Urſula* at the *Strand*. Not far from this ſometime ſtood a Stone Croſs, at or near which Croſs till of late ſtood a May-pole, which, ſince the Building of the new Church there, was bought by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, and was erected at *Wanſted* in the Park for fixing a fine Teleſcope of 125 Foot long upon.

Among other Buildings memorable for Greatneſs, was *Exceſter*-Houſe, which was the Inn of the Biſhop of that Place *Leiceſter*-Houſe, built by *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*. The Biſhop of *Bath*'s-Inn, call'd *Hampton*-Place. The Biſhop of *Landaff*'s-Inn, the Biſhop of *Cheſter*'s-Inn. The Biſhop of *Worceſter*'s-Inn, with other Tenements adjoyning, were by the Commandment of the Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to K. *Edward* VI, Lord Protector, pull'd down, and made level with the Ground, in the Year 1549. In Place whereof he built that large and goodly Houſe, call'd *Somerſet*-Houſe, partly with the Stones of the Demoliſh'd Church of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*.

The Pariſh Church of St. Clement's Danes.

This Church is ſaid to be ſurnam'd *Danes*, becauſe *Harold*, a *Daniſh* King, and other *Danes*, were bury'd there. But in a fair Ledger-Book belonging to the Abbey of *Chertſey* in *Surry*, is the following Relation: In the Reign of King *Ethelred*,, the Monaſtery of *Chertſey* was deſtroyed, 90 Monks of that Houſe were ſlain by the *Danes*. *William* of *Malmsbury* ſays, They burnt the Church, together with the Monks and Abbot; but the *Danes* continuing their Fury (thro'-out the whole Land) deſirous at length to return Home to *Denmark*, were (by the juſt Judgment

ment of God) all ſlain at *London*, in a Place which was call'd the Church of the *Danes*.

There is yet another Reaſon given for the Sirname; that when the *Danes* were utterly driven out of this Kingdom; and none but a few left who were married to Engliſh Women, they were conſtrain'd to inhabit between *Weſtminſter* and *Ludgate*, where they built a Synagogue, which was call'd the Church of *Clement Danes*.

In this Pariſh was the Inn of the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* in former Days.

CHAP. XVII.

The Antiquities of Weſtminſter.

WESTMINSTER had its Name from the *Minſter*, that is the Monaſtery ſituated Weſtward; as there was another Minſter not far from the Tower of *London*, Eaſtward of the City call'd *Eaſtminſter*. It was anciently a Town, and ſo it was call'd about the beginning of King *Henry* VIII, till the 37th of his Reign, when there was an Act of Parliament to Authorize him to make *Weſtminſter* an Honour.

In former Times there was not a continued Street of Buildings between *London* and *Weſtminſter*, as now there is; but much vacant Space of Fields and open Grounds between. Then the Way was often bad to paſs. The High-way of the *Strand* from *Temple-Bar* to the *Savoy*, ſeems to have been Pav'd about the Year 1385. But the Paving went no farther till the latter part of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. That Sir *Robert Cecil* Building a very fair Houſe beyond the *Savoy* at *Ivie-Bridge*, Levell'd and Pav'd the High-way near adjoyning.

On

On the *North*-side of *Temple-Bar*, thro' a back Lane ſtand 3 Inns of Chancery. The firſt is call'd *Clement's*-Inn, of a fair Fountain call'd St. *Clement's* Well. The ſecond is *New* Inn, becauſe it is latelier made, about the Reign of *Henry* VII. The third is *Lion's*-Inn. From thence is a continued Row of fair Buildings, even up to that which was the Earl of *Bedford's* Houſe, a very goodly Houſe, but now converted into ſeveral Streets, the Principal call'd *Bedford-ſtreet*.

Not far from thence turning toward the *North*, was a Chapel call'd the Chapel of our Lady of the *Pew*, with an Houſe wherein ſometime were Diſtracted or Lunatick People, till a King of *England*, not liking to have ſuch People near his Palace, caus'd them to be remov'd to *Bethlehem* near *Biſhopſgate*.

Then is the *Meuſe* ſo call'd of the King's Falcons there kept by the Kings Falconer.

On the *South*-ſide of the *Strand*, in the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, beginning at *Ivie-Bridge* is *Durham* Houſe, built by *Thomas de Hatton* Biſhop of *Durham* about the Year 1345. The Stabling and other Low Buildings belonging to *Durham* Houſe ſtanding next the High-ſtreet, being alſo Old and Ruinous, and very Unſightly in ſo Publick a Paſſage to the Court of *Weſtminſter*, the Earl of *Salisbury* Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, caus'd this Stabling to be pull'd down, and a Building to be Erected in the Place, call'd the *New Exchange*.

Next beyond this *Durham* Houſe, was another great Houſe ſometime belonging to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, and was his Lodging, which afterward appertain'd to the Archbiſhop of *York*, and was call'd *York* Houſe.

Then there was an Hoſpital by *Charing Croſs* of

of *Mary Rouncival* (a Cell to the Priory and Convent of *Rouncival* in *Navarre*) where a Fraternity was founded in the 15th of *Edward* IV, but this being ſuppreſs'd is turn'd into Tenements.

Near unto this Hoſpital was an Hermitage with a Chapel of St. *Catherine*, over againſt *Charing Croſs*, which Croſs built of Stone, was of Old Time a fair Piece of Work Erected by *Edward* I, in Memory of his Queen *Eleanor* deceaſed.

Weſt from this Croſs ſtood ſometime an Hoſpital of St. *James* in the Pariſh of St. *Margarets Weſtminſter*, founded by the Citizens of *London*, before the Time of any Man's Memory for 14 Siſters Maidens, that were Leprous, living chaſtly and honeſtly in Divine Service. Afterwards divers Citizens gave 56 *l.* Rent, and then were added 8 Brethren to miniſter Divine Service there. After this, alſo ſundry devout Men gave to this Hoſpital 4 Hides of Land in *Weſtminſter*, and King *Edward* I. confirm'd the Gift, and granted a Fair to be kept on the Eve of St. *James*'s Day, the Day following, and 4 Days after. This was the Original of *May* Fair. This Hoſpital was ſurrender'd to King *Henry* VIII, in the 23 Year of his Reign; the Siſters being compounded with were allow'd Penſions for their Lives, and the King built there a goodly Manour, and annex'd thereto a Park enclos'd with a Wall of Brick, now call'd St. *James*'s Park, ſerving indifferently to the ſaid Manour of St. *James*'s, and the Manour or Palace of *White-Hall*. And this Place now ſince the burning down of *White-Hall*, is become the Royal Palace of our Kings, and their chief Reſidence.

South from *Charing Croſs* on the right Hand, is the Tilt-yard for Noblemen and others to Exerciſe

erciſe themſelves in Juſting, Turneying and Fighting at Barriers.

On the Left Hand from *Charing Croſs*, is *Scotland Yard*, where great Buildings have been for the Receipt of the Kings of *Scotland*, and other Eſtates of that Country. For *Margaret* Queen of *Scots*, and Siſter to K. *Henry* VIII, had her abiding here, when ſhe came into *England* after the Death of her Husband, as the Kings of *Scotland* had in former Times, when they came to the Parliament of *England*. This was firſt given by King *Edgar* about the Year 959 to *Kynald* King of *Scotland*, from whom he receiv'd Homage for that Kingdom.

Then is there *White-Hall*, ſometime belonging to *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, who gave it to the Black Friars of *Oldbourne*. It was afterwards the Palace of Cardinal *Woolſey*, but upon his Diſgrace was ſeiz'd into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII, who ordain'd it to be call'd an *Honour*, and builded there a ſumptuous Gallery, and a beautiful Gatehouſe, thwart the High-ſtreet to St. *James's-Park*, (In this Gallery the Princes with the Nobility, us'd to ſtand or ſit, and at Windows to behold Triumphant Juſtings and other Military Exerciſes) and was the firſt King of *England* that remov'd his Dwelling from the Old Palace nigh unto the Monaſtery of St. *Peters Weſtminſter* unto *White-Hall*, and that becauſe that Palace was grown to ruin and decay.

Here is the Magnificent Building call'd the Banqueting Houſe, which before King *James* I, came hither, was old, rotten and but ſlightly Built, and therefore he cauſed it to be pull'd down in the Year 1606, and new built very Strong and Stately, every way larger than the former.

On

On the Right Hand are divers fair Tennis Courts, Bowling Allies, and a Cock-pit, all built by King *Henry* VIII, [out of certain old Tenements] and then another Arch'd Gate with a Way over it thwarting the Street from the King's Gardens to St. *James*'s *Park*.

And now to pass to the Famous Monastery of *Westminster*: At the very Entrance of the Close thereof is a Lane that leadeth toward the *West*, call'd *Thieving-Lane*, for that Thieves were led that way to the *Gate-House*, while the Sanctuary continu'd in Force.

The Monastery of St. Peter's Westminster.

When the Church of God (saith *Sulcardus*) first began to grow in *Great Britain*, when *Antoninus Pius*, was Emperor of *Rome*, the Temple of *Apollo*, which was there seated, on the *West*-side of the City of *London*, where now *Westminster* standeth, fell down by the Violence of an Earthquake. Of the Ruins whereof *Lucius* (who was King of the *Britains*, and reign'd here by Permission of the *Romans*) built a small Church to the Honour of *Christ*, in the Year of our Lord 170, which afterwards was utterly defac'd, when the Heat of Persecution (under *Diocletian*) wasted *Britain*. This Place afterward (for a long Time) lay not regarded, but became altogether overgrown with Thorns and Bushes, in so much that the *English Saxons* nam'd it *Thorney*, until *Sebert*, King of the *East Saxons* (or of *Essex* and *Middlesex*) who was the first that subscrib'd to the Worship of *Christ*, built in that Place a Monastery to *Christ* and St. *Peter*, in the Year of *Christ* 605. Whereupon, partly from its Situation in the *West*, and partly from the Monastery or *Minster*, it began to take the Name of *Westminster*; But afterwards, when this Monastery

nastery was destroy'd by the furious Wars of the *Danes*, *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, (by Favour of King *Edgar*) repair'd it, and gave it to a small Company of Monks.

Afterward King *Edward*, sirnam'd, *the Confessor*, with the Tenths of all his Revenues, built it a-new, to be a Place for his own Sepulchre, and a Monastery for the Monks of St. *Bennet*'s Order, and endow'd it with Revenues (lying here and there) in all Places in *England*; and it is an ancient Fabrick, and very stately: Since which Time this Monastery hath been (and yet is) very famous, for the Consecration and Coronation of the Kings of *England*, and the Burial of many of them, and other great Personages.

But 160 Years after, K. *Henry* III pull'd down that ancient Fabrick of K. *Edward*'s, and (with 50 Years Work) built a Church of a most goodly Frame, with a Multitude of Marble Pillars set in comely Order, whereof he himself laid the first Stone, and the Roof was cover'd with Lead, *Anno* 1220.

It appears by the Records in the *Tower*, That several Things were given to this Church as Ornaments by the King and Queen: She set up in St. *Edward*'s Feretory the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, the King order'd an Emerald and a Ruby, taken out of 2 Rings which the Bishop of *Chichester* had left him for a Legacy, to be set in her Forehead, and order'd the richest Mitre that could be bought in *London* for the Abbot's Use; besides many other Things.

This Church the Abbots did much enlarge to the Westward; and K. *Henry* VII, in the Year 1502, built a Chapel, call'd *Our Lady's Chapel*, of admirable Beauty, (which *Leland* calls the Miracle of the World: For any Man that sees it,

it, may ſay, That all Elegancy of Workmanſhip and Matter is couch'd in it) to be a Place of Sepulture for him and all his Poſterity; wherein is to be ſeen his own Tomb moſt gorgeous and great, made all of ſolid Braſs, where alſo his Queen lies by him.

And in his Will he appointed 5000 *l.* to be deliver'd to the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* for Maſſes and Alms, whereof 10000 Maſſes to be ſaid for his Soul, at 6 *d.* a Maſs, and 2000 *l.* for Alms between his Death and Burial.

This Chapel is of moſt admirable Architecture, and hath a moſt noble Roof. On either Side are the Figures of Saints and Martyrs to the Number of an 120; and round about other leſſer Images, and antick Figures excellently carv'd, in ſo much that many exerciſed in the Art of Painting have copy'd them. The Workmanſhip of the Stalls and Wainſcot, is alſo very curious. In the Windows every Light is compos'd of Diaper'd and well-Painted Glaſs; each Pane containing either a Red Roſe, the Badge and Cognizance of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, or a Text ℣, the initial Letter or the Builder's Name: But eſpecially, this Chapel is adorn'd with the Furniture of many Sepulchral Monuments of Perſons of the moſt illuſtrious Quality, as well Kings and Queens, as others.

As to the Abbey itſelf: The Portal on the *North*-ſide is of very curious Work, having two little Portico's on each Side. This was anciently call'd *Solomon*'s Porch, and was in great Eſteem, having the Statues of the 12 Apoſtles in full Proportion, beſides a Multitude of other Saints and Martyrs, and much fine Fretwork to add to the Beauty of it.

For the Figure of this Church, it is built in the Form of a Croſs; the Vaults and ſide Iſles are

are ſupported by 48 Pillars of Grey Marble, each diſtant from other 8 Foot, and from thence another Row of leſſer Pillars double the Number of the former, and of the ſame Marble, to the upper Roof or Vault 60 Foot; the Vault itſelf being ſupported by theſe Pillars, whoſe Arches turn not upon Semi-circles, according to the *Roman* Manner of Building, practis'd in our Days, but meet in acute Angles, in Imitation of the *Gothic* Way of Building; and dividing itſelf into ſeveral Squares, compoſe a moſt ſtately Roof, wrought with divers figur'd Stands, and in ſome Places curiouſly gilt with Gold, the Length 360 Foot, reaching to the Floors of the Chapel of King *Henry* VII. Within the Walls, the Breadth of the Nave 75 Foot, of the Croſs 195. K. *Henry*'s Chapel contains in Length 122 Foot, and in Breadth 62; ſo that the whole Fabrick is 428 Foot long within the Walls.

In this Church, beſides the Chapel of St. *Edward*, and that of *Henry* VII, and that of St. *Katherine* and St. *Anne*, there are 10 Chapels, *viz.* 4 on the *South*, and 6 on the *North*: Thoſe on the *South*, are, St. *Blaze*'s, St. *Benedict*'s, St. *Edmund*'s and St. *Nicholas*'s: Thoſe on the *North*, are St. *Andrew*'s, St. *Michael*'s, St. *John Evangeliſt*'s, St. *Eraſmus*'s, St. *John Baptiſt*'s and St. *Paul*'s.

On each ſide the Nave, under each Window, and between each Pillar, you have the Names in ancient *Engliſh* or *Saxon* Letters, and under them the Coats of Arms of ſeveral Kings, Princes, and Noblemen, chiefly ſuch as flouriſh'd when King *Henry* III, built this Church, beginning on the *South*-ſide with King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and on the *North* with *Frederick* II, Emperor.

On the Side of the Pulpit is a moſt comely Picture

Picture of K. *Richard* II, Sitting in the Ornaments and Chair of his Coronation; one of the antienteſt Pieces (as it is ſaid) now in *England*, and well done, conſidering the Diſtance of Years ſince it was made. It ſhews him to be of great Beauty and admirable Features.

Within the Rails, before the High-Altar, is a moſt noble and curious inlaid Floor; wherein moſt artificial Work and Figures, there be ſet theſe ſeveral Sorts of Stones, the Jaſper, Porphyry, Lydian, Touch, Alabaſter, and Serpentine.

The Venerable Chair wherein the Kings and Queens of *England* are wont to be Crown'd, ſtands in King *Edward*'s Chapel. It appears extremely ancient both as to its Faſhion and Materials. It is made of ſolid hard Wood, with Back and Sides of the ſame, ſupported by 4 Lyons, curiouſly carv'd, inſtead of Feet; heretofore fairly Painted and gilt, but now much defac'd. Under the Seat is the ſo much fam'd Stone, wheron the Patriarch *Jacob* is ſaid to have laid his Head in the Plain of *Luz*. It is of a Bluiſh Steel Colour, mix'd with ſome Eyes of Red; the Form rather Triangular than any other, and being broken reſembles a Peble. Our Hiſtorians ſay, That *Edward* I, Ann. 1297, among other Spoils taken in *Scotland*, brought this Chair thence, which was the ancient Throne of their Kings, with their Crown and Sceptre, and offer'd them here at the Throne of K. *Edward the Confeſſor*.

This Church hath been the Place alſo of Sepulture for Kings and Queens, as likewiſe for Perſonages of the higheſt Quality, too numerous here to be taken any Notice of.

The

The Abbey-Church Sanctuary.

This Church hath had great Privilege of Sanctuary within the Precinct thereof, to wit, the Church, Church-yard, Cloſe, *&c.* from whence it hath not been lawful for any Prince or other to take any Perſon that fled thither for any Cauſe. Which Privilege was firſt granted by *Sebert*, King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, ſince increas'd by *Edgar*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and renew'd and confirm'd by K. *Edward the Confeſſor*.

The Church of St. Margaret.

The Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret*, ſometime within the Abbey, was by *Edward the Confeſſor* remov'd, and built without, for the Eaſe of Monks. This Church continu'd till the Days of *Edward* I, at what Time the Merchants of the Staple and Pariſhioners of *Weſtminſter*, built it all a-new, the great Chancel excepted, which was built by the Abbots of *Weſtminſter*.

Not far off, in *King's-ſtreet*, ſtood another Church dedicated to the *holy Innocents*. This Church (as is gueſs'd, now is deſecrated, and made Uſe of for a Wine-Cellar belonging to the *Quaker*'s Tavern in *Thieving-lane*.

Next to the famous Monaſtery of St. *Peter*, is the King's principal Palace: Of what Antiquity is uncertain; but *Edward the Confeſſor* kept his Court here. It is not to be doubted, but that K. *William* I, built much of this Palace; for he found it much inferior to the Buildings of Princely Palaces in *France*. And it is manifeſt by the Teſtimony of many Authors, that *William Rufus* built the great Hall there, about the Year of *Chriſt* 1097. This hath been the principal Seat and Palace of all the Kings of *England* ſince the Conqueſt; for here they have in the great

great Hall kept the Feaſt of their Coronation eſpecially, and other ſolemn Feaſts, as at *Chriſtmas*, &c. This Palace was in the Year 1249 burnt by a Fire that began in the leſſer Hall of the King's Houſe, a great Part being conſum'd, but was afterwards repair'd.

At the upper End of *Weſtminſter*-Hall is a Marble Stone of 19 Foot in Length, and 3 Foot in Breadth, and there is alſo a Marble Chair where the Kings of *England* formerly ſate at their Coronation Dinners, and at other ſolemn Times, the Lord Chancellors, but now not to be ſeen, being built over by the 2 Courts of *Chancery* and the *King's-Bench*.

The great Hall being out of Repair, it was repair'd, if not new-built by *Richard* II. And now of a long time the Sitting of the *Parliaments* remain at the King's ſaid ancient Palace. The Lords in a fair Room, and the Commons in that which was formerly St. *Stephen*'s Chapel.

St. Stephen's Chapel.

This Chapel of old Time was founded by K. *Stephen*. This Chapel was again ſince (of a far more curious Workmanſhip) new builded by K. *Edward* III, in the Year 1347, for 38 Perſons, to wit, a Dean, 12 Secular Canons, 13 Vicars, 4 Clerks, 5 Choriſts, 2 Servitors, to wit, a Verger and Keeper of the Chapel. He alſo built Lodgings for them, betwixt the Clock-houſe and the *Woull-ſtaple*. He alſo built to the Uſe of this Chapel (tho' out of the Palace Court) ſome diſtance *Weſt*, in the little Sanctuary, a ſtrong Clochard, and plac'd therein 3 great Bells, ſince uſually rung at Coronation Triumphs, Funerals of Princes and their Obits. Of theſe Bells, Men fabuled, that their Ringing ſowred all the Drink in the Town.

By

By this Chapel of St. *Stephen*, was ſometime a ſmaller Chapel, call'd *Our Lady of the Pew*, of this *John Pigot* Writeth, That in the Year 1252, by the Negligence of a Scholar appointed by his Schoolmaſter to put out the Lights of the Chapel, the Image of our Lady richly deck'd with Jewels, precious Stones, Pearls and Rings, more than any Jeweller could judge the Price of, was burnt. K. *Richard* II, upon the coming of *Wat Tyler* and the *Kentiſh* Men to *London*, went firſt to *Weſtminſter* to the High-Altar there, and offer'd, and after that confeſs'd himſelf to an *Anchorite*, and then betook himſelf to this Chapel of *Our Lady in the Pew*, and here ſaid his Devotions, and then went to *Smithfield* to meet that Arch-rebel and his Company.

In the Paſſage out of *Weſtminſter*-Hall into the Old *Palace-Yard*, a little beyond the Stairs going up to St. *Stephens* Chapel (now the Parliament Houſe) on the Left Hand, is the Houſe belonging to the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Cottons*, wherein is kept a moſt ineſtimable Library of Manuſcript Volumes fam'd both at Home and Abroad, Collected with great Expence by Sir *Robert Cotton*.

The ſaid *Palace* before the Entry thereunto, hath a large Court, in which was a Stone Tower containing a Clock. It was firſt built and furniſh'd with a Clock out of a Fine which one Juſtice *Ingham* was forc'd to pay, being 800 Marks for eraſing a Roll. For that a Poor Man being Fin'd in Act of Debt at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the ſaid Juſtice mov'd with pity, caus'd the Roll to be eras'd, and made it 6 *s.* 8 *d.* By this Tower ſtood a Fountain, which at Coronations and great Triumphs was made to run with Wine out of divers Spouts. On the *Eaſt*-ſide

of

of this Court is an arched Gate to the River of *Thames*, with a fair Bridge and Landing Place.

On the *North*-ſide is the *South*-end of St. *Stephens* Alley, and alſo a way into the old Wool Staple. And on the *Weſt*-ſide was a fair Gate began by K. *Richard* III in the Year 1484, and was by him built a great height, and many fair Lodgings in it; but left unfiniſhed, and was call'd *The high Tower at* Weſtminſter.

The Gatehouſe.

This is ſo call'd of two Gates; the one out of the College Court toward the *North*, on the *Eaſt*-ſide thereof was the Biſhop of *London*'s Priſon for Clerks Convict: And the other Gate adjoining to the firſt, but towards the *Weſt* is a Goal or Priſon for Offenders thither committed. Theſe Gates were both caus'd to be built by *Walter Warfield*, celerer to the Monaſtery, in the Reign of *Edward* III.

On the *South*-ſide of this Gate K. *Henry* VII Founded an Alms-Houſe for 13 Poor Men. One of them to be a Prieſt, the other to be 50 Years of Age, without Wives, the Prieſts to receive 4*d*. a Day, and the Men 2 *d*. ½.

Near unto this Houſe Weſtward, was an old Chapel of St. *Anne*'s, over againſt which the Lady *Margaret*, Mother to K. *Henry* VII, erected an Alms-Houſe for Women, which is now turn'd into Lodgings for the Singing Men of the College, This was call'd the *Elcemonary* or *Almory*, now corruptly call'd *Ambry*, for that the Alms of the Abbey were there diſtributed. And therein *Iſlip*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, firſt practis'd, and erected the firſt Preſs for Book Printing that ever was in *England*, about the Year of *Chriſt* 1471. *W. Caxton*, Citizen of *London*, Mercer, brought it into *England*, and was the firſt that practis'd it in the

the ſaid Abbey, after which Time the like was practis'd in the Abbey of St. *Auguſtin* in *Canterbury*, St. *Alban's*, and other Monaſteries.

St. Martin's in the Fields.

This Church affords nothing remarkable, as to Antiquity; being entirely new built, and in a fine Taſte; ſo that it vies for Conveniency and Beauty, with the moſt noble Edifices about Town.

In this Pariſh the moſt remarkable Places are, *Hungerford*-Market, ſo call'd becauſe in the Place once ſtood a large Houſe and Gardens of Sir *Edward Hungerford*. *Northumberland*-Houſe, a noble and ſpacious Building, having a large Square Court at the Entrance, with Buildings round it, and at the upper-end of the Court Piazza's with Buildings over it, ſuſtain'd by Stone Pillars, and behind it a curious Garden, which runneth down to the *Thames*, all which makes it a ſtately Habitation, now inhabited by *Charles* Duke of *Somerſet*.

Charing-Croſs; there was a very ſtately Croſs formerly of Marble, adorn'd with divers Figures about it, erected by King *Edward* I. in Honour of his Queen *Eleanor*, in the Place where now ſtands a curious Statue of King *Charles* I. on Horſeback, bigger than the Life, done in Braſs, ſtanding on a high Pedeſtal of White Marble, curiouſly adorn'd with warlike Trophies, all incircled with Iron Bars or Rails.

St. James's Pariſh.

This Pariſh did formerly belong to St. *Martin's in the Fields*, being from thence not long ſeparated by Act of Parliament, which was occaſion'd by the great Increaſe of Buildings in thoſe Parts; ſo that the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin's* was not ſufficient to receive the Auditory.

St. James's *Church*.

This Church being of ſo late a Foundation as the Year 1685, can afford nothing of Antiquity, therefore I ſhall paſs it over.

St. Anne's *Pariſh.*

This Pariſh being taken out of St. *Martin's* ſo lately as in the 1ſt Year of King *James*, affords nothing of Antiquity.

St. Paul's Covent Garden.

The Ground on which this Pariſh is built, was formerly Fields, with ſome Thatch'd Houſes, Stables, and ſuch-like, which appertain'd to the Earl of *Bedford*; he therefore in the Year 1634, having procur'd an Act of Parliament to make it a diſtinct Pariſh, diſunited from St. *Martin's*, built it in the Form it now ſtands. It hath probably the Name of *Covent-Garden*, becauſe it was the Garden or Fields to that large Covent or Monaſtery, where *Exeter*-Houſe former ſtood, theſe Grounds belonging to it, being all encompaſs'd with a Wall. And when this Ground, upon the Diſſolution of Religious Houſes, became the Eſtate of his Grace's Anceſtors, then *Bedford*-Houſe was erected. Whereas before, their Houſe was on the other Side of the *Strand*, formerly call'd the Biſhop of *Carliſle's-Inn*.

This Church is noted for its beautiful Portal and other Ornaments; as the Piazza's round *Covent Garden* alſo are; being the Works of the celebrated *Inigo Jones*.

St. Mary Strand.

A very beautiful Structure newly erected, where the *Maypole* ſtood, and made a new Pariſh.

St. John Evangeliſt,

Near *Millbank*, *Weſtminſter*, is alſo a ſumptuous Edifice, newly erected, and made a ſeparate Pariſh.

In *Old-ſtreet*, *Ratcliffe-Highway*, *Limehouſe*, *Horſeydown*, *Spittle-fields*, *Hanover-ſquare*, are alſo new Churches built from the Foundation. Beſides Chapels, *&c.* in other Parts. But theſe came not under our Head of Antiquities.

FINIS.